

BRIAND'S MISSION TO FETCH ITALIAN ARMY INTO GREECE

Expected to Result in Fur-
ther Re-inforcements
For Salonica

COMMON COUNCIL

May Be Established Among
Allies, with Seat
In Paris

'BULGARIA ONLY'

War Minister Says That
Country Is Fighting
For Herself Alone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—M. Briand's mission to Italy is a most important one. It is expected to result in the Italian sending troops to Salonica, the establishment of a common diplomatic council of the allies, with a seat in Paris and the participation of Italy in the manufacture of munitions.

Rome, February 11.—The Giornale d'Italia states that M. Briand's visit will tend towards a closer unity of the Entente. If the enemies of the Entente hope for dissensions, they will be terribly deceived.

Athens, Feb. 11.—In the Chamber, yesterday, the Premier, M. Skouloudis, re-asserted the determination of the Greek Government to abide by their neutrality at all costs. A deputy pointed out that the Government's policy excited the suspicions of the Entente, but the Chamber, with six dissentients, passed a vote of confidence.

Amsterdam, February 11.—The Bulgarian Minister of War, in an interview, emphasized that Bulgaria was fighting only for herself. He declared that, as soon as the Salonica campaign was finished, the war would be over for Bulgaria.

3 ARE KILLED, 3 HURT IN TRAIN SMASH ON S.N.R.

Failure to Throw Switch Alleged
Cause of Accident
Near Wush

Special To The China Press

Wush, February 12.—Early this morning there was a head-on collision between freight trains on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway near here. It was due to the down train failing to take the switch. The train from Shanghai was at a standstill on the main line waiting for the down train to pass. The collision is attributed to the failure of the switchman to throw the switch. Three badly burned victims have been brought in to St. Andrew's Hospital here.

[The two trains referred to in the above telegram collided at Wushing, 74 miles from Shanghai, or 20 miles from Soochow. Reports in Shanghai are that 3 men were killed and 3 injured. Firemen on the locomotives are the ones killed.]

REDMOND RECRUITS

Foresees Crushing Taxation If War
Lasts Much Longer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—In a speech at a recruiting conference at Dublin, Mr. John Redmond appealed to the farmers, on the ground that, if the war lasts much longer, there would be crushing taxation, while, if victorious, Germany would confiscate their land. He suggested a County Farmers Battalion. Active support was promised for this.

TURKEY'S 1916 DEFICIT IS PUT AT £14,000,000

Austrian and German Govern-
ments Are Advancing

£34,500,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 11.—The report of the Turkish Minister of Finance shows a deficit for the coming year of £14,000,000 (Turkish). The Austrian and German Govern-
ments are advancing Turkey
£34,500,000 (Turkish).

Hwangchow Is Reoccupied By Government Troops; Also Capture Nanshoushan City

Yuan Begs Feng Kuo-chang to Stay on as 'South-
Western Situation Wholly Depends Upon Him'

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 12.—Chang Yun-kuan, first censor, has resigned and Chang Yen-chi, former Civil Governor of Fengtien, has been appointed in his stead.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, the town of Hwangchow, in Hunan, near the Kweichow border, has been re-occupied by the Government troops. The Sixth Division stationed at Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, has gone to Hunan.

Nanshoushan, near Suifu, has been occupied by the Government troops. Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent a personal telegram to General Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchuan of Kiangsu, asking him to cancel his request for leave, as the situation in South-West China wholly depends upon him.

General Chang Tso-lin Commander of the 27th Division in Mukden, has arrived at Peking.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Yuan Shih-k'ai will issue a mandate at an early date, dealing with monarchical questions and the revolutionary movement in the south-west. The mandate will emphasize Yuan's wish to cultivate good relations with foreign countries.

Northern Troops Defeated

According to a Chungking telegram to a foreign legation in Peking it is reported:

The northern forces which have gone to attack Hsuehchowfu met the Yunnan forces near Yungshichang, to the north-east of Hsuehchowfu, but were defeated and have retired to Fushun-hsien.

About two companies of the northern forces which were coming down the river on several native craft, were attacked by the troops under General Liu Tsung-hao and almost annihilated. They are believed to be a portion of the northern forces retiring from Nanchi.

Though there are reports that both Yachow (about 380 Chinese miles west of Chengtu) and Kating (about 340 Chinese miles by water-way from Chengtu), to the south-west of Chengtu, have been captured by the Yunnan forces, it seems that, as there are not large enough garrisons in these places, the native bandits attacked these two towns and captured them.

A portion of the right wing of the Yunnan forces, under Tai Kan, which is advancing towards Szechuen from Kweichow, has occupied Nanchuan.

U. S. Oil Freights Fall by a Third

Unexpected Tonnage Causes
Drop from \$6 to \$4 a Ton;
May Reduce Petrol Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—The sharp fall in American oil freights from \$6 to \$4 per ton is due to the appearance of unexpected tonnage and it is expected to reduce the price of petrol.

General Aylmer Fights Two Violent Battles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—A Turkish communique reports two violent battles with General Aylmer on the right bank of the Tigris, but no change near Kut.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 14

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 17

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per C.M. s.s. China, Feb. 17

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18

Per R.M. s.s. Montague, Feb. 18

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 15

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique, Mar. 1

helen and it is believed it is advancing towards Fuchow.

Hsueh Routs Rebels

According to the Asiatic Daily News, General Hsueh Hsiang-sheng went to Tanchang on the 9th instant and early in the morning of the 10th made a severe attack on the Yunnan forces. The Yunnan forces defended strongly. The government artillery bombarded the Yunnan forces from Pangtouwkan and the infantry proceeded against the enemy. The Yunnan forces, unable to sustain the fight, fled from the two routes from Tanchang and Lantienpu and at 4 p.m. of the 10th the northern forces occupied Chipangshan and restored Lantienpu.

They captured one gun and several rifles and the enemy had many killed. The Government forces took Nanshoushan. The men of Colonel Wang's regiment, of the battalion under Major Chu of General Li's Brigade, and of the regiment under Colonel Liu of the brigade under General Hsueh, have advanced from Hsuehchow and these forces will attack the enemy from three sides. They may be able to suppress the enemy soon.

According to an authentic report from Chengtu it is stated that on the 4th, 5th and 6th, Colonel Nih Wen-hing with his regiment reached Kao-chang to attack Hsuehchowfu and met with three or four hundred of the Yunnan forces. They had an engagement and the enemy were defeated. Major Ho Hsi with his battalion threatened Yungshichang, attacked the rear of Hsuehchowfu and at Palsuchi killed over 300 of the Yunnan forces and then further advanced to Niumel-pien. Severe fighting ensued for three days and nights. One battalion commander, four officers and over 100 men of the enemy were killed. The enemy have retired to Hsuehchowfu and do not dare to come out.

Lohangchang Saved
According to an authentic report from Luchowfu it is stated:—At 1 p.m. on February 8, over 1,000 of the Yunnan forces attacked Lohangchang, and Colonel Wang Chang-ping with a battalion from Luchowfu, to suppress the enemy, reached Lohangchang at 5 p.m. engaged the enemy and killed over 200. One company of the infantry fired on the enemy from the flank and killed several dozens of them.

Another telegram says:—Colonel Wang fought up to 2 p.m. of the 9th

(Continued on Page 2)

SPAIN INTERNS 4,000 CAMEROONS GERMANS

Belgians Co-operate with Allied
Troops in East African
Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 11.—German soldiers for internment in Spain who have arrived from the Cameroons now number 2,600 and, with their families, total over 4,000.

London, Feb. 11.—Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the Belgian troops are co-operating admirably in German East Africa, which they have invaded from the west. Fighting is progressing. They have already repulsed the Germans in numerous actions, often in co-operation with the Rhodesians.

TURK AMBASSADOR AND AUSTRIAN ATTACHE HELD

Arrested With Two Others By
Cossack Patrols Near Ke-
redje, in Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 11.—A telegram from Teheran states that Cossack patrols, near Keredje, arrested four Europeans, of whom two have been identified as the Turkish Ambassador in Persia and the Austrian Military Attache.

Three American Aviators Famous in French Service



ELLIOT C. COWDIN, NORMAN PRINCE & WILLIAM THAW.

Elliot C. Cowdin, Norman Prince and William Thaw, three American aviators now in the service of France, recently arrived in America on an eight day leave, to spend the holidays with their people. Each of

them has won a military medal for bravery and each has had many narrow escapes from death. The trio reported that Jack Rock, another American aviator with the French army, had been shot down

behind the German lines and that his fate was unknown.

Cowdin said that about 1,100 French aviators have met death in air battles or have been captured by the Germans, since the war began.

THREATEN DESTRUCTION OF ROSS RIFLE WORKS

Quebec Parliament Buildings
Also Menaced; Open Inquiry
On Ottawa Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Quebec, Feb. 11.—Government officials have received letters threatening to blow up the Ross rifle factory and Parliament Buildings.

The investigation into the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament has opened. Commissioner Pringle referred to German incendiaries in the United States and said that it was time for Canada to wake up, or there would be a greater disaster.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, read some messages of sympathy, including one from Lord Willington.

Russian Guns Busy On the Riga Front

Very Effective in Wrecking
Enemy's Works; Capture
Two Hills

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 11.—The official communique issued yesterday reported: There were active artillery and rifle duels on the Riga front. The Russian guns were very effective in wrecking the enemy works.

The Russians, between Rovo and Lutsk, captured two hills with the bayonet and repulsed counter-attacks.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded the Turkish positions and sank seven sailing-ships off the Anatolian coast.

Large enemy forces were defeated south of Hamadan in Persia.

INDIAN OFFICERS' LOYALTY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—Their Majesties, at Buckingham Palace, today, received twenty-six wounded Indian officers, who presented a loyal address on behalf of the officers of the Indian forces. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, was present.

The King cordially replied and thanked the officers for their many proofs of loyalty and devotion.

TSAR OFF TO FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 11.—The Tsar has gone to the front.

U.S. War Secretary Resigns; Congress Against New Army

Opposition to Continental
Scheme Brings Action;
Assistant Secretary Also
Quits Office

Reuter's Service

Washington, February 10.—The Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, has resigned. It is understood because a large majority of Congress is opposed to his plan for a continental army.

Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, has also resigned.

Washington, January 11.—The first definite indication of what a troubled legislative sea the Administration's plans for strengthening the army have been launched upon came today when Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee told President Wilson that he disapproved the fundamental suggestion of the program—the organization of a continental army of 400,000 Federal volunteers.

Nothing was discovered to indicate how the President had received this expression. Secretary Garrison, who framed the Administration scheme, said he had no knowledge of what had taken place at the White House and would not comment on Mr. Hay's statement. He indicated, however, that the attitude of Representative Hay, before whose committee hearings on the army bill would be returned tomorrow, would not alter the War Department's insistence on its plan, in substance at least.

Representative Hay said he favored a militia pay bill under a contractual provision that State soldiers drawing pay from the Federal Government would be required to serve in the regular army in time of war. He also proposed that present organizations of the army be brought up to war strength, which, he said, would furnish the number of men regarded as necessary by Secretary Garrison without any large addition of officers or increase of overhead charges.

The Administration plan, which Secretary Garrison told the Military

SILVER MARKET INACTIVE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—The silver market is inactive. Supplies are very restricted and enquiries very small.



Lindley M. Garrison, American Secretary of War, who resigns. He has been regarded as one of the ablest men in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Committee had the approval of President Wilson, would provide for additional regular army organizations to bring the total force up to 141,000, as compared with approximately 100,000 at present. This would mean, he said, approximately 800 additional officers who would be needed for training the continental force. The Secretary, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and other army authorities have declared that no proposal to employ the National Guard as first line troops could be worked out without giving the Federal Government absolute jurisdiction over them in peace as well as war times.

The announcement of Representative Hay was not a surprise to War Department officials, although he recently drew up a tentative bill, including the Continental Army scheme, for committee consideration after conferences with the President and Secretary Garrison before Congress assembled. This bill, however, did not carry out the Administration's plan for the regular army, and added a military pay feature not favored by the War Department.

KING GEORGE RECOVERING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—The King is on the high road to recovery and has resumed his visits to the wounded.

GERMANY REGARDS LINERS WITH ARMS AS SHIPS OF WAR

Will Treat Them Accord-
ingly After Mar. 1, Note
To Neutrals Says

'IDEA TO JUSTIFY'

Britain Regards It as Cover
To Further Attacks On
Merchantmen

WARN PASSENGERS

Berlin Again Gives Advice
Against Travelling On
Allied Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—Germany and Austria have notified neutrals of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after March 1.

The German threat to treat armed merchantmen as belligerents is regarded as involving no practical change, inasmuch as the Austrians and Germans have already torpedoed merchantmen without warning. It is thought that the object of the Note is to justify further outrages in the eyes of neutrals.

Amsterdam, February 11.—The German Government, in a memorandum handed to the representatives of neutral countries in Berlin, declares that, though it considers the arming of merchantmen as contrary to international law, it treats their crews as belligerents, not pirates. The memorandum asserts that there have been numerous cases of British merchantmen, by order of the Admiralty, attacking German warships, repeatedly using false colors.

Therefore, Germany warns neutrals against voyaging in armed merchantmen belonging to the allies.

New York, February 11.—The Government press is silent, but the republican newspapers denounce the Lusitania settlement, accusing President Wilson of endeavoring to commit the country on the principle that the national honor is unworthy of being defended.

BELGIUM WILL FIGHT WHILE BRITAIN DOES

Has Rejected All Peace Offers
And Will Continue to; 'Any-
thing Else Unthinkable'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 11.—Reuter's Agency is informed by a Belgian diplomatist that Germany has made more than one offer of peace to Belgium, directly or indirectly. Possibly more will be made, but the answer will always be the same, that Belgium is prepared to fight as long as Great Britain fights. Anything else is unthinkable.

M. Renkin, the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, at a banquet given in his honor, today, made a notable speech. He said that Belgium had sacrificed herself for her plighted word.

The responsibilities for the hostilities in Central Africa rested entirely on Germany, who dreamt of creating a vast colonial Trans-African Empire, at the expense of Belgium. Today this dream had vanished. Everywhere, the forces of the allies were overflowing into German territory.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, who presided, paid a tribute to the heroic courage of the Belgians. He emphasized that the end of the war would not come till the wrongs of Belgium had been avenged.

The Weather

Fine weather, with fresh winter monsoon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.4 and the minimum 28.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.0 and 29.6.

GERMANS WIN FRENCH TRENCH N.-W. OF VIMY

Re-conquer Crater Near Neuville; French Occupy Part Of Bequincourt Trench

(Ostasische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegrams.—Headquarters, February 10.—Western theater.—North-west of Vimy, the Germans conquered a large French trench and re-conquered one of the craters near Neuville which was recently lost, 52 prisoners and 2 machine-guns being taken.

South of the Somme, several French attacks have been repulsed. The French occupied a small piece of an advanced trench north of Bequincourt.

The Germans exploded an enemy sap on the Combes height. French blastings north-east of Celles-sur-Plaine, in the Voeges, were without success.

Eastern theater.—General von Linsingen's and General Count Bothmer's troops repulsed feeble Russian attacks.

February 11.—Western theater.—North-west of Vimy, the French, after several hours artillery preparation, tried four times to re-capture the lost trenches. All attacks failed.

Also, south of the Somme, the French are unable to re-take any parts of the positions which they lost.

On the Aisne and in the Champagne, isolated lively artillery duels are taking place.

A German captive balloon, without innates, has been lost. It drifted over the enemy's lines near Valley.

Eastern theater.—North of the Drisyvatsy lake, an advance of a strong Russian detachment has been repulsed.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, February 10.—Russian theater.—The Russians again attacked the Austro-Hungarian advanced posts in Volhynia and on the East Galician frontier. Especially bitter fighting occurred in the district occupied by the 14th Austro-Hungarian regiment. The fighting continued during the whole night.

Finally, the enemy were completely routed. At one particularly contested position, 200 dead Russians were counted and numerous prisoners taken.

There was bitter fighting also north-west of Tarnopol. The Russians again entered the trenches recently mentioned in the headquarters reports, but were ejected by a counter-attack.

On the Bessarabian frontier, Croatian territorialists drove back the Russians from well fortified advanced positions to the main position.

Berlin, February 10.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports: The Berliner Lokalanzeiger comments on the report of the Daily Telegraph about the assassination of the crew of a German submarine, which, according to the British paper, were killed by the American crew of the steamer Nicosian and not by the crew of the steamer Baralong. This Berlin paper states that the report of the Daily Telegraph is most interesting, as nobody will believe it, since the British crime has been made known to the world by American witnesses.

The Lokalanzeiger adds that the British altruism, which allowed this stain on British honor to remain for several months, is not surprising, nor is it contrary to British customs. It can be explained only by the fact that the British fear the decision of the United States.

The Leipzig fair will begin on March 6. It is the fourth fair since the war began. After the great success of the Autumn fair, 1915, equally successful business is expected for the coming Spring fair. The authorities are granting special facilities to visitors, such as reduced railroad fares, passport facilities for neutrals and reduced rents for exhibitors.

Reports have been received via Switzerland which pretend to originate from South America. They state that the German merchantmen, in spite of the guard of British men-of-war, succeeded in leaving South American ports under the flag of the United States, in order to cruise in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Competent German authorities state that these reports are simple inventions. The enemies can easily convince themselves that the German ships are still in the ports.

The Berlin Bourse officially reports the following foreign exchange quotations: New York 5.30-5.32, Holland 227½-228, Denmark 151¼-151½, Sweden 151¼-152, Norway 151¼-151½, Switzerland 102½-102¾, Austria-Hungary 7120-7130, Rumania, 84½-85¼, Bulgaria 77-78.

San Francisco, February 12.—Herr Bopp, German Consul-General and Vice-Consul von Schack are charged with having violated neutrality in connection with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. They have been neither arrested nor asked to give bail. Certainly the incident does not influence in any way the business of the German Consulate.

National Medical Association Elect Officers for Year

After a convention lasting a week the National Medical Association of China closed its first annual conference at the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday morning. The association made a concentrated effort to solve some of the pressing medical needs that face the nation and it is certain that the convention will become historic.

No papers were read at yesterday's meeting, the entire program being given over to business and the election of officers. The officers for the coming year accepted their positions with short addresses and the meeting was finished by noon. The convention next year will be held at Canton in conjunction with the conference of the China Medical Missionary Association. The officers elected yesterday were:

Executive Committee—President, Wu Lien-teh, M. D. (Cantab).

Vice-presidents, C. Voonping Yui, M. D., D. P. H., F. Lih, M. D., Treasurer, E. S. Tsyau, M. D., D. P. H. (Phil).

Secretaries, M. Abel Tang, M. D., W. S. New, M. D. (Harvard).

Business Manager, Dr. T. K. M. Siau.

Sub-Committees—Editors, Drs. Wu Lien-teh and J. H. Liu (English), Drs. C. V. Yui and E. H. Tang (Chinese).

Membership, Drs. S. F. Lee, Cheng Ho, S. P. Chen, L. Y. Tsao, W. S. New, F. T. Kiang, G. Char and K. C. Wong.

Terminology, Drs. C. V. Yui, Chow Kuei, N. A. Tang and J. H. Liu.

Public Health, Drs. Yen, Wu and Tsyau.

Regarding the Journal, it was decided to make it a quarterly publication in Chinese and English. A formal vote of thanks was passed to the China Missionary Medical Association, the various hosts in Shanghai, the Y.M.C.A. and the press which had devoted so much of their space daily to their sessions.

It was decided to admit qualified foreign practitioners as "affiliated members" of the Association. In the afternoon session on Friday, the following important resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. That in view of the increasing number of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling western medicine throughout the country, and of the need of protecting the public against unscrupulous

persons, this Conference petition the Central Government to take proper steps for the registration of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling foreign medicine.

2.—That in view of the increasing number of medical colleges and graduates from these institutions in China, and of the importance of placing all medical practitioners under direct Government supervision, this Conference request the Government to establish a Central Medical Board in Peking, consisting of representatives from the Government and principal medical institutions, with powers to fix the medical curriculum, grant licences and to supervise examinations throughout the country.

3.—That owing to the unchecked spread of Tuberculosis and social diseases among all classes of the population, this Conference draw the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments to the need of taking proper steps to combat these evils.

4.—That in view of the importance of Public Health to the nation, this Conference respectfully urge the Government to establish a Public Health Service without delay throughout the country.

5.—That in view of the absolute need of modern medicine to China and of the sympathetic support of so many foreign lands in the introduction of medical science among our people, this Association petition the Walchiaopu and the Board of Education for an annual grant of at least ten scholarships to students of medicine from the Indemnity Fund.

Hwangchow Is Reoccupied

(Continued from Page 1)
an killed and captured many of the enemy's men.

Brigadier General Hsiung Hsiang-sheng has sent his picked men to Tainchang and attacked the enemy. They killed a battalion commander and several dozens of men, and captured over 20 men and two guns, three boxes of ammunition and over 20 rifles. The enemy fled.

Commemoration Day
Yesterday being the Republican holiday in commemoration of the abdication of the Manchu Emperor, the people celebrated with unusual enthusiasm, with the exception of the government officials. The Shanghai

Min-Kuo-Pao, Chung Hua Hsin Pao and China Times were printed in red. The Cantonese merchants are especially enthusiastic people. They gathered in a social meeting at their Guild in the Ningpo Road, and a toast was given to celebrate the occasion, which was rousing and cheered.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: General Feng Kuo-chang of Nanking has asked for two weeks leave.

Mr. Chow Hsueh-hsi, Minister of Finance, has been instructed to proceed to Shanghai to negotiate a loan.

Lung Chien-chang, the ex-governor of Kweichow, after arriving at Wuchow stated that two-thirds of the police and soldiers in Kweichow are natives of Yunnan and advocate the declaration of independence. No one knows the whereabouts of Liu Hsien-shih, the Acting Governor and Military Commissioner of Kweichow.

The Min Kuo Pao: The Chief Censor, Chung Wan-kuan, has resigned on account of the restoration of the monarchy. In a mandate, Chang Yuan-chi, Councillor of the State Council, has been appointed to his place.

News Brevities

Mr. Hubert Cornaby, son of the Rev. W. A. Cornaby, has received a commission in the Eleventh York-shires, according to the Central China Post. This is the same regiment as that of Mr. Cornaby's brother, Lieutenant Basil, who recently recovered from wounds. A third brother, Lieutenant Ernest, writes from the trenches that he has had many close shaves and has recently won promotion.

American and Chinese flags were displayed about the city yesterday. The former were in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and the latter for Chinese Commemoration Day in honor of the abdication of the Manchus.

The All Baba pantomime performance netted \$7,345.93 for the Polish Relief Fund, according to a report published by Mr. S. J. Deeks, secretary. The balance will be forwarded to Mr. V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General. It is also announced that the raffle for the lady's dress was won by ticket No. 3.

Passenger accommodation on the C. P. R. boats is filling up rapidly for the entire season, so passengers are requested to book early.

French Progressing In Artois District

Make Headway by Bombing
Communication Trenches
To West of La Folle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 11.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: We continued to progress in Artois by bombing communication trenches west of La Folle. Two German attacks west of Hill 140 were completely repulsed. The Germans exploded a mine north of the Neuville-Thelus road. We occupied the crater.

A party of the enemy attempted an attack south of the Somme, but were immediately driven back to their trenches by our curtain fire. Our artillery destroyed a block-house in Beuvraignes district and bombarded the enemy cantonments and carried out a destructive fire on their works at Mesnil, in the Champagne, the Forest of Mortmare and Woevre.

The Germans, as on two previous days, threw heavy shells at long range into Belfort fortress, but only two had been fired when our artillery opened concentrated fire on the enemy battery, which was located on the 8th and simultaneously bombarded the enemy's military establishments south-west of Mulhausen.

The communique this afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

London, February 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: 13 aeroplanes successfully raided the enemy huts at Terhaud.

The hostile artillery was active at Fouquevillers and elsewhere. The enemy exploded a mine, north-east of Givenchy, without doing any damage.

There was mutual shelling south of Bois Grenier. We engaged the enemy batteries at St. Julien.

Obituary

Gen. C. Westmorland

Reuter's Service

London, February 11.—The death is announced of Brigadier-General Charles Westmorland, who served in China in 1900.

At the Theaters

Two more episodes of The Black Box will be shown at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. The parts are called On the Rack and The Unseen Terror, which bring the characters deeper into the fascinating plot woven by E. Phillips Oppenheim and acted by the best of the silent drama's talent. There is another Chaplin film—called The Property Man. This is a Keystone Chaplin film in which the work of the star is backed up by the greatest company of movie comedians. The Pathe British War Gazette, Oza Married to Paulette. The Rustic Venice and The Electric Peck Coat.

Tonight's bill is headed by Dolly Twain, a three reel feature founded on an incident of the great war, Charlie Chaplin in Charlie in the Park, Pathe's War Gazette, Oza Married to Paulette. The Rustic Venice and The Electric Peck Coat.

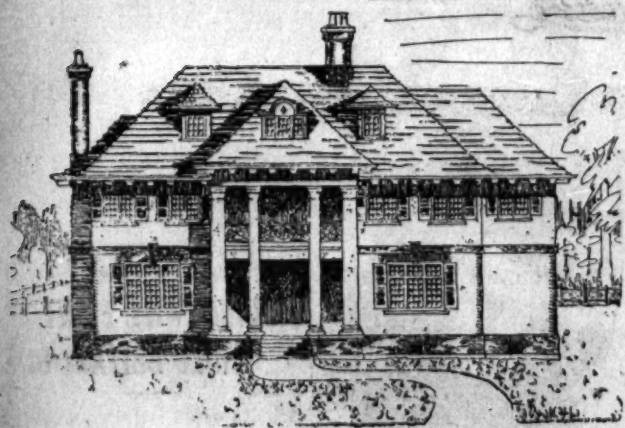
The Victoria Theater advertises a special comedy program for Tuesday night. The evening of laughs will feature Charlie Chaplin in The Tramp and there will be two Keystone films.

The new program showing tonight includes the third and fourth episodes of the Master Key, the gripping special serial of love, riches and villainy. Chaplin is on the bill with his Charlie in the Park and another film called Caught in the Park is produced by the Keystone company and features Sid Chaplin, Charlie's brother. The latest Gaumont graphic reproduces important events from all parts of the world.

The Olympic Theater program for tonight and tomorrow night features a film in three parts called My Life for Thine. There is also Winter Sports in Switzerland and a late Gaumont Graphic. The bill ends with a Keystone comedy in which Sid Chaplin takes the principal part, displaying a career of perfidy and villainy with a typical Keystone finish and retribution.

VISITING POET TO LECTURE

Mrs. Eunice Tietjens, the Chicago poet, will be the speaker at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday. Her subject is "The New Movements in Poetry," one on which she is well qualified to speak, as until her visit to the Orient she was assistant to Miss Harriet Monroe as editor of "Poetry," the leading magazine in this field. Through the magazine she has learned to know personally many of the leading poets of today and her stories of their personalities are very entertaining. Aside from her connection with the magazine Mrs. Tietjens is well known in America as poet and critic.



41, RUE MASSENET

Taels 4,000 Down

Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy instalments.

THIS BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

has three spacious rooms on the ground floor, opening South on to a broad veranda. Two large bedrooms have adjoining tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets connected with a septic tank. A third bedroom or sitting room forms a comfortable and attractive arrangement.

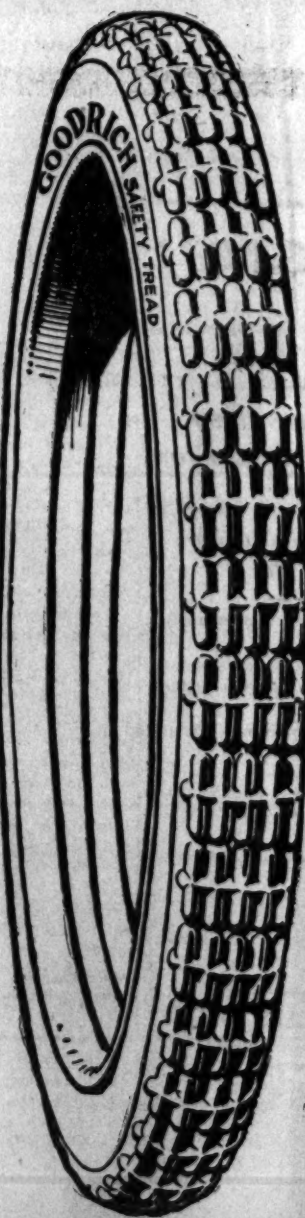
The kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with sinks, shelves, tables, cupboards, etc. and a modern kitchen range supplies hot water to all parts of the house. This house is now

Open for Inspection.

The garden has ample space for flower beds, two tennis courts, garage, etc.
The locality is the best and healthiest in Shanghai.

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And they should. It is no more than every car-owner expects of the Largest Rubber Factory in the world. The Tyre built with Goodrich Methods—Goodrich Rubber Knowledge and Goodrich Principles—assures you the Tyre that is

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FOREIGNERS BARRED FROM BELGIUM BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

New Regulations Very Rigid;
Rules on American Pass-
ports Tightened

Washington, January 11.—That the German Government is not encouraging foreigners to go into Belgium or other enemy territory, occupied by German forces, was emphasized in a note just delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, telling of new regulations of the German Empire for the issue and use of passports to be used in German territory. These regulations permit German diplomatic and Consular representatives to approve passports, only for admission into territory of the German Empire, and not for admission to enemy territory, occupied by German forces or to any other State.

The regulations are very rigid. They require all Americans who wish to enter Germany, and who have passports, to present their birth certificates or naturalization papers, with the passports. It was under these regulations that the German Consulate in Vienna two weeks ago refused to issue passports of Americans desiring to go from Vienna through Germany to Holland, when they wanted to return to the United States. Ambassadors Penfield and Gerard have been endeavoring to obtain a concession for these Americans through the good offices of the German Ambassador at Vienna and by direct appeal to the German Foreign Office, but without success.

The note delivered by Count von Bernstorff states that the new German regulations require:

"That passports must specify whether the journey is to be made to Germany or across German territory."

"That American citizens applying to have their passports vised for use in Germany should produce their certificates of naturalization, if they are of foreign birth, or their certificates of birth, if they are native Americans. In case the bearer of a passport was a native of a country now at war with Germany or of Italy, the visa is only granted after special permission has been given by the German Government. This rule applies also to women who before marriage were citizens of a country now at war with Germany or of Italy."

"That passports will be vised for travel to Germany only if the reasons of the trips are unobjectionable and necessary. In the case of trips desired for business purposes, German representatives are required to ascertain whether the object could be achieved through correspondence, and visits to relatives or friends are permitted only in the case of urgent necessity. The necessity of the trip is to be explained by the applicant for the visa."

"That passports will be vised by German representatives for admission to the territory of the empire only, and not for admission to enemy territory occupied by German forces, nor for admission to any other State."

"That a passport to be used for admission to Germany must be specially vised for every trip across the German border. The applicant for such visa

Madame Dina Van Brandt, Prima-Donna



This great Russian singer is to afford lovers of opera an opportunity of hearing the latest French and Italian airs at the Lyceum Theater on the 26th and 29th inst. This gifted coloratura soprano has traveled all over the world, and has been received everywhere with unbounded appreciation.

will be carefully examined by the German officials before the visa is affixed. An application for a visa must be made in person, and the German representatives are required to see that the photograph on the passport is that of the bearer and that the passport agrees with the facts. Only in exceptional cases can the appearance of the bearer when applying for the visa be dispensed with."

JANE ADDAMS SAYS ARK WAS ADVERTISING PLAN

Idea of Ford's Crusade Was
Mme. Schwimmer's, She
Declares

Chicago, January 5.—"Henry Ford's peace ship was the idea of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer," said Jane Addams today.

"Mr. Ford knows the value of

publicity. His whole European pilgrimage was a vast press agent project in the interest of peace."

"No one can doubt his sincerity, nor his devotion to the cause. He withdrew \$40,000,000 from certain banks because they loaned money to the allies for war."

"But the peace ship was not sponsored by the Women's Peace Party. It was an individual enterprise."

"The women's plan is to establish a clearing house for peace sentiment. If there were a clearing house through which the manifestoes of peace groups, parties and even individuals might find publication, it would soon develop a sympathetic movement in all countries."

"The peace ship brought needed publicity. It put itself on the front pages of the papers in all countries. That is certain to result in great benefit."

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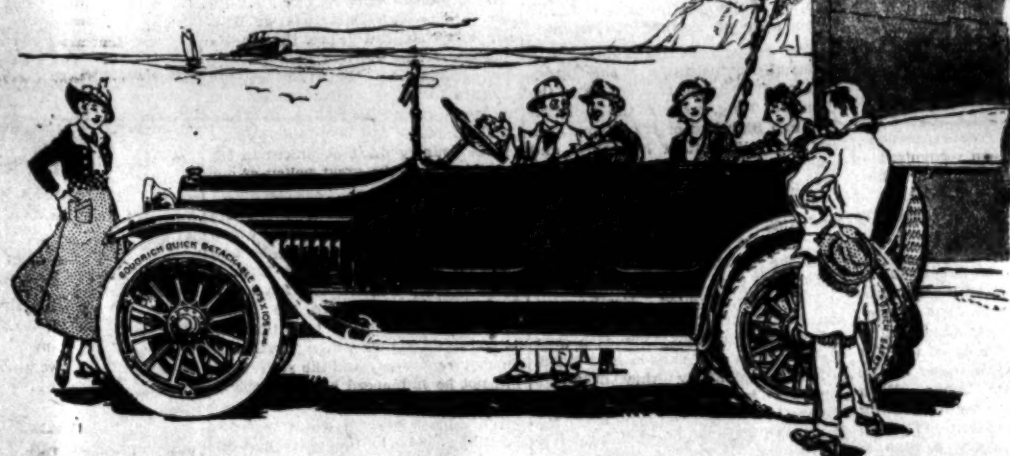
You Must Act Quick

You ought to critically examine these new Studebakers. They set a new standard for you to measure motor values by. Arrange to inspect these new models just as soon as they are landed. They will be out of bond on Thursday, February 17, and will be on display in our display rooms the same day. Come in and see them.

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40, Bubbling Well Road

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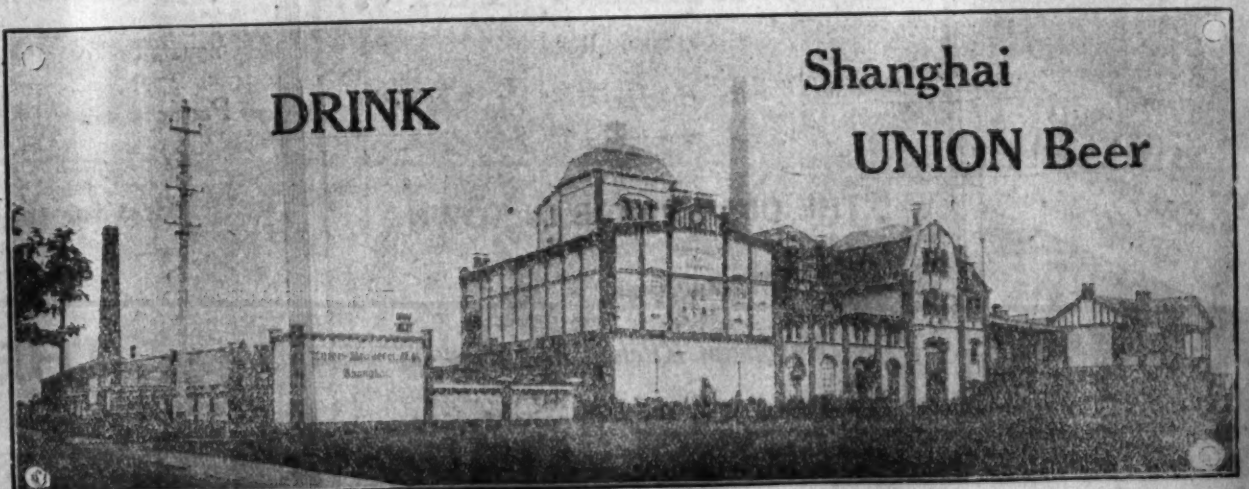
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JAPANESE DECLARATION AIMS AT YUAN SHIH-K'AI

Remarkable Statement of Policy
Issued By Nippon Group
In Peking

'FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION'

Unprecedented Opportunity To
Enforce Will of Island
Empire Suggested

Peking, February 8.—The Japanese in Peking have issued a declaration respecting the situation in China, couched in words characteristic of Japanese presumption and ambition, says The Peking Gazette of today. The seven points raised in the declaration are prefaced by a brief remark to the effect that "today is the unprecedented opportunity for Japan to effect the fundamental solution of the China question." The following is a translation of the declaration:

Third Advice Proposed

Peace or unrest in China has an immediate effect on the interests of the Japanese nation. These interests cannot be compared with the minor interests of European Powers or the United States. Regarding internal administration of China, therefore, Japan has special and intimate relations. This is why Japan has the right to express her views with regard to the China question. Now President Yuan Shih-k'ai has violated the solemn oath which he made to the people of China respecting the Republic, besides having disregarded the friendly advice of the friendly Powers. Japan, for the maintenance of the peace of the world, took the lead in tendering the advice respecting the postponement of the actual fulfilment of the monarchical change. In our opinion Japan should now extend her right of free expression—a right which has been recognised by the Powers—and boldly give China her third advice so that the spirit of the original advice may thereby be made definite.

A Clear Attitude Necessary

Ever since the war broke out in Europe, the influence of Japan in the East has been growing day by day. Her army and navy are fully capable of maintaining the peace of the Far East; and none on this side of the Suez dares to displace Japan. Even the Powers of Europe are now taking their hint from the indications of the action of Japan. Such a time is certainly an unprecedented opportunity for Japan to effect the solution of the China question. To succeed one only needs to lift one's muffled fist. Yet China is still looking at Japan in decision. Why? Because our Government [the Japanese Government] has been wandering from right to left instead of taking a definite and clear attitude towards China.

If Japan should cause further misunderstanding in China about her policy, resulting in China changing again and again her foreign policy to suit her political manipulations in internal administration, then Japan will be storing up serious dangers for the future. At this moment—when the unanimity of the Allies is somewhat feeble—China has attempted to influence the European Powers to recognise the monarchy, believing that the refusal of recognition on the part of Japan need not be feared. The idea of the Chinese Government is that as Japan has no definite policy respecting China, she will be compelled to follow the example of other Powers as soon as she finds herself isolated after the other Powers shall have recognised the Empire of Chung Hua. The most important and urgent step to take now is to fix a definite and fundamental policy towards China and carry it out with the utmost vigour.

Sacrifice of Political Aims
As regards the question of the postponement of the monarchy much has been said. Now the "arrow" has already left the bow, and it is our

business to see it shoot ahead and reach its mark. The dignity of the Imperial Government will be damaged if this is not done. We cannot for a moment approve the action of those who are opposed to the Government [Japanese] and therefore attack it in every possible way to the great delight of the Chinese Government. In our opinion the postponement of the monarchy is simply the opening scene of an act, and the denouement is yet to come. We therefore sincerely hope that the Upper and Lower Houses will sacrifice their political differences so far as the China question is concerned and agree upon a definite policy. They should give attention and follow the wish of the people and the demand of the time, and solve the great question with one heart and soul. We hope that they will exhaust all their good energy in this connexion.

Nominal Friendship a Mistake

The Chinese people are born crafty and cunning. There are not a few people in China who are extremely fickle and unreliable, and Yuan Shih-k'ai is the leader of them all. Any attempt to come to a friendly understanding with China through Yuan as a result of his "charming words" is no better than to attempt to find fish by ascending the top of a tree. We are fully aware that a certain section of our people, who are intoxicated with the sweet words of Yuan and being bewitched by the small privileges offered by him, have begun to advocate the policy of "nominal friendship with China." This, however, has jeopardised the great policy of our State. We are, therefore, absolutely opposed to this idea and are of the opinion that it is necessary to find an immediate, permanent and true solution of the question now and here.

Importance of Yunnan Movement

The independence of Yunnan is a practical demonstration of the opposition, on the part of the leaders of the Chin Pu Tang, against the violation by Yuan Shih-k'ai of his solemn oath and the fulfilment of his selfish and wild ambition in making himself Emperor. The men who are opposed to him in principle, are the mainstay of the Chinese nation, and the fact that they are in co-operation with the regular revolutionists is a clear proof that they are a real force and not to be slighted. Furthermore the people of the whole of China believe at heart that Yuan is a man of little faith and cannot be trusted, although ostensibly they obey his imperial instructions. Since the declaration of independence in Yunnan, the spirit of discontent has been growing. This is clearly shown by the fact that, while circulation of the monarchist newspapers has been decreasing, the circulation of the republican papers has been growing.

The will of the people, once the lead was taken by Yunnan, was soon followed by Kweichow. As the anti-Yuan sentiment is rapidly developing into a serious conflagration, it is certain that in the near future trouble will flare up in all parts of China. If all the provinces should also declare their independence then the strength

of the Yuan government, whether military or financial, will not be able to cope with the difficulties. Under such circumstances it is easy to see what the state of affairs will be in China. We, therefore, should not look upon the Yunnan affair as an isolated case and thus under-estimate its seriousness.

No Condition of Exchange

Even if our Government should be offered some privileges in exchange for the recognition of the Empire, the proposal could not be entertained. For if Japan should change her fixed policy just for the sake of a few privileges, President Yuan and the Chinese Government would laugh at the idea of Japanese dignity, which could thus be bartered. Again the value of the privileges so offered to Japan might be seriously decreased by China placing obstacles here and there; besides, the Foreign Powers would condemn the bad faith of Japan for having sold her Allies, and the dignity of Japan would then fall to the dust. It would then result in impairing the position of "principal" which Japan gained during the China-Japanese negotiations, and finally cancel the same entirely.

Do Not Miss the Opportunity

We of course will be glad to welcome the possibility of friendly relations between China and Japan at this time. But this is absolutely impossible to bring about through the present Chief Executive Yuan Shih-k'ai. We firmly believe this. It is important, therefore, that another man, who can really bring about friendly relations between the two countries, should be found and placed in a position to shake hands with Japan. During this time of war in Europe, the position of Japan in the East is becoming more exalted every day. It is high time that we fulfil our long cherished desire, that is, the solution of the fundamental question and secondly, to abolish for ever the dangers to our descendants. This is an opportunity unequalled in thousands of years; the officials and people of our country must be united in the formulation of the great policy of our State.

Probable Effects of Third Advice

In short, as the European Powers are locked in a deadly struggle and have no time to look to the East, it is an excellent opportunity for Japan fundamentally to solve the China question. We sincerely hope that the Government will not be too perverse in the present policy and the politicians will not be influenced by party spirit, but will be united as one man in laying down a great national policy respecting China. As to the postponement of the monarchy in China, Japan should take the lead with the support of the European Powers, in tendering the third advice to the Chinese Government for the immediate stoppage of the monarchical movement.

When the third advice is given and the Chinese Government compelled to stop short its monarchical campaign, then the dignity of Yuan Shih-k'ai will be lower than it has ever been before. Consequently the influence of the Independence Army of the South will be enhanced; and whether

the Yuan Government be overthrown or the North and South separated or the country divided into small states, the whole of China will be certainly thrown into a state of turmoil. This will be an excellent opportunity to Japan to rise ever higher in her position. How foolish are the short-sighted ones who think it possible to come to a sincere and friendly relation with Yuan Shih-k'ai whose agreeableness is as that between fire and ice. If they try to come to a temporary understanding with Yuan, they will find that they have missed their life's chance.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25

Fish

Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	\$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-15
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	"	40-50
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12

Fruit

Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Pigs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Liches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none

Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-13

Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.40
Parasips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2

Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.60
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$3.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.40

Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00
Bran	"	\$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00

12. KILNER



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And school authorities, like parents, will encourage the use of Lifebuoy Soap, because it destroys the germs and microbes of those diseases so prevalent in school life. The pleasant odour of Health pervades each tablet of Lifebuoy Soap. It is good and pleasant to use.

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Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavour of the Cream cannot be excelled.

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- LONG LIFE WITHOUT DIMINUTION OF CANDLE POWER.
- "OSRAM" & "G.E.C." LAMPS ARE UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED FOR LIGHTING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, OFFICES, FACTORIES, AND STORES.

"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

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We have just received a small
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**The Ultra Smart Military
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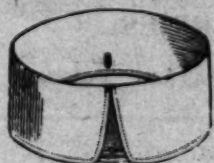
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are represented in this splendid
collection

NOTE THE PRICE

**\$1.25
EACH**



The "Sandown" Cap
A cap made from good selected
tweeds, which will wear well
and keep their shape. In Grey,
Heather and Lovats.
Price \$2.75 each



The "Fara" Collar
A special good line in a popular
shape, with a lock front which
fits and sets perfectly.
Depth 1 1/2 inch.
Price \$2.50 per dozen



**Dent's Scotch
Knit Gloves**

In a close knit, with
leather binding at the
wrist. One dome fast-
ener. Grey, Lovat and
Heather mixtures. In
all sizes.
Price \$1.75 per pair



Dressing Gowns

In warm thick woollen
material, trimmed cord,
all colours.
Price \$12.50 each



Fancy Mufflers

In a large variety of well
assorted patterns. Grey, Brown
Green and Red, with fancy
designs.
Price \$3.00 each



**Cashmere
Half Hose**

Durable all wool Half
Hose. Black and Navy.
Price \$9.50 doz.

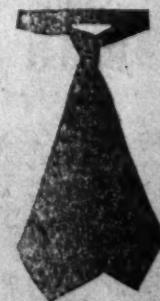


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Always use Pyramid
handkerchiefs. They are
the best fancy handker-
chief procurable; indel-
ible colour borders.
Price \$5.75 dozen



The finest cap made
for protection from
the cold; throat and
ears are kept warm.
Made from the finest
pure wool. Shades:
Brown, Grey, Black
and White
Price \$2.25 each



**Fashionable
Neckwear**

smart shape wide
end ties, good designs
and colourings.
Price \$1.00 each



**The "Doncaster"
Waterproof**

A waterproof Chesterfield
coat, Fawn or Black Par-
amatta, all seams sewn,
vertical pockets.
\$17.50



**The "Haymarket"
Felt Hat**

A Hat of smart and correct
shape, of rich silk felt, com-
fortable fitting.
Price \$4.50 each



Dress Shirts

Fine longcloth bodies,
linen front and cuffs.
\$2.95 each.



The "Duke" Collar

A lock front close fitting
shape, made with a
straight back. Depths:
1 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 and 3 1/2 inches.
\$5.50 per dozen



**The "Clifton" Motor
Wrap**

A good warm woollen
wrap in well assorted
colourings, with stripes
at the end.
Price \$1.50 each



**Winterdown
Undervests**

Fleece cotton lined, all
sizes
\$2.00 each



The "Seymour" Hat

In a dark Grey felt with
unbound brim. Extra wide hat
ribbon. Spongeable head band.
Price \$6.50



**Gentlemen's
Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS**

Handkerchiefs

Superior Quality
White Cambric Handkerchiefs
Full Size
Price \$2.50 doz.



**The "Malvern" Half
Hose**

A medium weight knitted sock
in dark heather mixtures.
60 cts. Per pair



Neglege Shirts

In good quality soft cambric,
neat stripe designs, soft or
double cuffs.
Price \$2.00 each



Pyjamas

Warm Ceylonette
Pyjamas, fast colours,
all sizes
Price \$3.50 suit



The "Ascot" Vest

Made from a superior
quality wool, in good
mixtures of Lovats,
Browns, and Greys. Wool
right through. Shape as
sketch.
Price \$9.50 each



Gauntlet Gloves

In heavy cape with a
long wool gauntlet.
Useful style which
can be used with the
gauntlet inside or
outside the sleeve.
\$6.50



**The "Drake"
Golf Hose**

In a medium weight
wool; Grey, Brown,
and Lovat shades, with
assorted coloured tops,
in quiet patterns.
Price \$2.50 pair



**All Wool
Sweaters**

Warm white all wool
Sweaters, roll or stand
Collars.
Price \$3.50 each

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Socialist Sees Germany Invaded if Inner Dissension Is Permitted To Triumph

'Foe May Hate Us, So Long as They Fear Us,' Says Dr. Peters, Urging 'Severe Peace Terms'

Berlin, January 4. (delayed)—Dr. Karl Wolfgang Heine, Social-Democratic member of the Reichstag, writing in the International Correspondence, bitterly attacks the minority of his party which is opposing the new war credit.

"Enemies who now, as Germany stands powerful and unified, refuse all suggestions of peace," Dr. Heine says, "certainly would not be ready to grant peace to a German Empire weakened by inner dissension."

"They would push across the border, defeat our armies, kill hundreds of thousands of our brothers, and bring all the misery of an enemy investment into our country."

Merely Shirk Responsibility

"As one can gather from the admissions of Hugo Haase (Socialist), the minority reckons that means for the conduct of the war finally will be voted. He and numerous editions of the Vorwarts, and others of this minority, have repeatedly declared that even if the Social Democracy did refuse the credit, not one soldier less nor inferiorly equipped would go into the field; it is merely that Social Democracy would not have to bear the responsibility and could leave it to others."

No responsibility for the saving of the Fatherland and the people? That's not courage! And because of such an absurd anxiety about a responsibility that should be an honor to every German the secessionists split the unity of their party, endanger the safety and well-being of Germany, make peace difficult and sever all possibilities of healthy inner development in Germany."

Fight to the Last Man

Under the heading of "A Social Democratic Split," the Tageszeitung reproduces a statement made by Dr. Karl Peters, who said:

"They (the minority) have actually succeeded in opposing the war credit, and in fact just after their comrades in the west had spoken up in opposition to a weakly peace."

"They strutted around proclaiming, they had shortened the war and they had used the most certain method of prolonging it, for it is plain to every one not entirely crazy that their procedure was bound to awaken among the enemies of Germany the hope that the empire eventually could be 'tired out.' That this is a fight to the last man should be apparent."

Peace Terms Must Be Severe

"Or are the gentlemen of the opinion that we can conquer our deadly enemies through weakness and through yielding? Don't they know what this war is about? Don't they understand that our enemies not only want to destroy the empire but also to eliminate our people? For us there is nothing but a merciless war. Such thoughts of destruction must be destroyed in the east and in the west."

"It is also an entirely false idea that a gentle peace would conduce to the later maintenance of peace. Those who think so only show they do not know our enemies at all. The more strict and more severe our peace conditions are the longer we will be spared further attacks."

"If we were to make their kind of peace Europe in five or ten years would be afire again. Do you believe the anger of the British and the French at their unfortunate attacks would be lessened by mild conditions?"

"It is natural that the defeated enemy will have to pay every penny the war costs. It is natural that our boundaries must be arranged that we can withstand any storm of foreigners."

"They may hate us, so long as they fear us." That is the only point of view which can be taken into consideration in the coming peace negotiations."

Italians Spurned Peace

Paris, January 5.—Germany, in the name of Austria, offered to make peace with Italy at the time when the latter prepared to sign the London peace pact of the allied nations against separate action in making peace, says the Petit Journal.

Austria, declares the newspaper, proposed to cede to Italy the Italian Trentino and the region now occupied by the Italian forces on the Isonzo and on the Carso Plateau, with Gorizia and Grado to the south.

Albania was to continue autonomous, Italy retaining Avlona with the hinterland. In addition, concessions are declared to have been promised in Asia Minor and the free and peaceful enjoyment by Italy of her African colonies, Tripoli, Massowah and Somaliland guaranteed.

These conditions, says the Petit Journal, were unhesitatingly rejected, and the engagement against a separate peace was signed.

New German Taxes

Berlin, January 5.—According to press reports, new tax bills which will reach the Reichstag in March next will provide for the raising of between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000 needed to cover the deficit in the next fiscal year. It is reported the new taxes will not touch articles of ordinary consumption.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany follows: Gold reserve, 2,445,000,000 marks, increase 3,800,000 marks.

Commercial paper and treasury bills, 5,803,000,000 marks; increase, 397,000,000 marks.

Circulation and banking notes, 6,917,000,000 marks; increase, 312,000,000 marks.

Private deposits, 2,359,000,000 marks; increase, 312,000,000 marks.

Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes, 33.3 per cent. against 38.9 per cent. the previous week.

Cash payments on the third war loan up to December 31 amounted to 11,295,000,000 marks, or 92.9 per cent. of the total subscriptions.

Money borrowed on collateral by loan banks increased 92,000,000 marks to 873,000,000 marks.

Hudson Maxim Predicts Long War

Reasons for Believing the European Conflict Will Last Three To Five Years Yet

By Hudson Maxim

Judge Gary says that he believes that the European war will not be so long protracted as most men predict. He says that this opinion is based upon two grounds—in the first place, that it seems apparent that little, if any, benefit to any belligerent country or to the world at large can result from the war unless the result be the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of international differences. He believes that negotiations for peace should be opened at once and pushed to a conclusion. He says that there will never be a better time. He admits, however, that it seems impossible that either side will be able to conquer the other, but he thinks that the leaders of the nations must realize and appreciate the fact; that if they do not, then the masses of the people will appreciate this fact and decide the matter. The second ground for his belief is that each of the warring nations is starving for men and money both.

Mr. Gary does not see for any of the belligerent powers enough prospect of gain even in the case of victory, to warrant continuation of the war under present conditions. I have not given Mr. Gary's exact words. I have simply given the gist of his opinions partly in my own words.

I have made at very close and careful study of the European situation, and I am convinced that Mr. Gary is wrong in his prior conclusions.

When the European war broke out the Central Powers were well prepared, the Entente Powers pitifully unprepared. The result has been that the Austrians and Germans have carried the war into the enemies' countries and have entrenched themselves there. The Germans have been preparing for this war for forty years. The Austro-German armies are officered by the most capable military men in the world, while the rank and file have been so carefully and thoroughly trained that they may be wielded by their officers with far greater effect than less well-trained troops.

England had but a very small army at the beginning of the war, because England relied upon her navy. England had not imagined that she would likely to need a large army. She had not foreseen the necessity of fighting in the trenches shoulder to shoulder with France. Furthermore, the English officers were indiscreetly brave at the beginning of the war, and a very large proportion of them were very quickly killed, with the result that the present English troops are not well officered.

Napoleon said that he would much rather have an army of sheep with a lion for a leader than an army of lions with a sheep for a leader. The Germans are an army of lions with lions for leaders, and the sooner the Entente Powers appreciate that fact the better.

As I have said, the Germans have entrenched themselves in their enemies' countries, and war is entrenched with the Germans, and peace cannot come until either those trenches are taken and the Germans driven back within their own frontiers, or until the Entente Powers shall either be defeated or arrive at a conclusion that the Germans cannot by any possibility be driven back within their own frontiers.

England is a sort of never-give-up country. It takes a long time after an Englishman has been whipped to convince him that he has been whipped. Even if it were to be granted that the English are whipped today it would take two years longer before they would find it out, and the war would have to last two years longer for that reason alone. Consequently, the indications are that the war will last for a long time yet.

Let me give a few more reasons: It requires three times as many men and the expenditure of three times as much ammunition to disintrench a well-intrenched enemy as it does to hold a strongly entrenched position. Consequently, the Entente Powers would have to mass against the German trenches a force three times as great to disintrench and force the Germans back. But this is not all. The armies of the Entente Powers are obliged to attack the Germans from widely dispersed positions. They are obliged to cover a circle thousands of miles in length, and their lines of communication are correspondingly long, and the difficulties of communication and co-operation correspondingly great; while the Austrians and Germans, working on shorter lines within that circle, are able to mass their forces one day at one point and another day at another point upon the enemies' positions, where it would require the Entente Powers weeks or months to move and mass their forces.

The Germans can fight on the western front one day, and two days later fight upon the eastern front, while it would be impossible for the Entente Powers to move their troops from one of those positions to the other even in many months.

Had the Entente Powers succeeded in breaking through the Dardanelles, the condition would be somewhat different, but the attempt did not succeed. It was a colossal failure, and a yet more colossal blunder.

All of the talk about starving out the Germans and all of the talk about cutting off their supplies of any sort is empty vaporizing. The Germans cannot be starved out. The Germans are the most economic, the most efficient, the most self-sustaining people in the world. Even today, after the war has lasted more than a year and a half, the Germans are able to produce more munitions of war and get their nitro-compounds

from the air to make their explosives, than the Entente Powers are able to make, even with the assistance of the United States and with the help of all the markets of the world.

In Germany all prisoners of war are immediately put to work as soon as captured. Farmers are set to farming, mechanics to making munitions.

In England, however, they put their German prisoners in concentration camps, where they are kept in idleness, while Lloyd George, the British Minister of War Munitions, is shouting for more ammunition, and prophesying British disaster and ultimate defeat unless the production of munitions of war is greatly accelerated.

It is Austro-German opinion at the present time that the Central Empires have the best of the war thus far. It is true that they have hinted at peace, but their hints have been based upon their opinion that the Entente Powers were about ready to give up and leave Germany with what she has captured and pay her a big indemnity besides. Now, evidently, it will take some time and a good deal of mauling before the Germans can be brought from their present high opinion of their accomplishments to a realization of defeat.

The Central Empires are not sending their gold out of their countries. They are spending their money at home, and it will take a long time to exhaust them. They will be very stubborn, and will fight a long time yet before they will acknowledge defeat.

On the other hand, England has no idea of letting Germany retain what she has captured. She has no idea of paying Germany an indemnity. On the contrary, the Entente Powers expect to keep up the fight until the Austro-Germans are compelled to pay a large indemnity.

Should the Austro-Germans by any possibility win so much success that they would be masters on the Continent of Europe the British Navy would still bar the seas. The British Channel is an intrenchment guarded by a wall of steel, and will prove much more difficult of passage than the trenches on the western front.

England is unassailable in her isolated position. She may possibly lose Egypt, may possibly lose India, but her overseas colonies cannot be assailed, and should she lose Egypt and India, England would yet not be whipped. It would take years and years after that before the British lion would give up the fight.

It is my prediction that the war will last from three to five years yet, and that it is more likely to be seven years yet than three.

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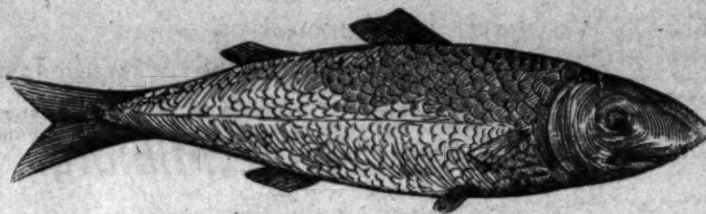
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ALLIES' GRIP ON FOOD KEEPS GREECE STILL

Country Cannot Afford to Take
Action to Offend Nations
Holding Sea

SITUATION FULL OF SNARLS

Everybody, from Cabinet Ministers
to Brigands, Ready
To Explain It

By Richard Harding Davis
Athens.—We are not allowed to tell what the situation is here. But in spite of the censor, I am going to tell what the situation is. It is involved. That is not because no one will explain it. In Athens no one does anything else. Since arriving yesterday I have had the situation explained to me by members of the Cabinet, guides to the Acropolis, Generals in the army, Teofani, the cigarette king, three Ministers Plenipotentiary, the man from St. Louis who is over here to sell aeroplanes, the man from Cook's, and "extra people" like soldiers in cafes, brigands in petticoats, and peasants in peaked shoes with tassels. They asked me not to print their names, which was just as well, as I cannot spell them. They are written in the language that made Dr. Jowett famous. They each explained the situation differently, but all agree it is involved.

To understand it, you must go back to Helen of Troy, take a running jump from the Greek war for independence and Lord Byron to Mr. Gladstone and the Bulgarian atrocities, note the influence of the German Emperor at Corfu, appreciate the intricacies of Russian diplomacy in Belgrade, the rise of Enver Pasha and the Young Turks, what Constantine said to Venizelos about giving up Kavalla, and the cablegram Prince Danilo, of "Merry Widow" fame, sent to his cousin of Italy. By following these events the situation is as easy to grasp as an eel that has swallowed the hook and can't digest it.

For instance, Mr. Poneropolous, the well-known contractor who sells shoes to the army, informs me the Greeks as one man want war. They are even prepared to fight for it. On the other hand, Axon Skiadis, the popular barber of the Hotel Grande Bretagne, who has just been called to the colors, assures me no patriot would again plunge this country into conflict. To Axon the thought is personally so distasteful that he says, "It makes me a headache." Diplomats Also Disagree

The diplomats here also disagree, especially as to which of them is responsible for the failure of Greece to join the Allies. The one who is

English Actress To Wed American Actor



MISS MARGERY MAUDE

The engagement of Miss Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the noted English actor, to Thomas Achelis, known on the stage as Paul Gordon son of John Achelis, of the New York importing firm of Frederick Victor and Achelis, has been announced in Chicago, where Miss Maude and Mr. Achelis are appearing in the company of George Arliss.

Miss Maude comes from a family of noted actors. Her mother is Winifred Emery, who was with Sir Henry Irving. Her father is now on tour in America.

Through her father Miss Maude is related to the present Lord Sudeley. Cyril Maude's mother, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Henry Maude was a sister of Lord Sudeley.

to blame for that never is the one who is talking to you. The one who is talking is always the one who, had they followed his advice could have saved the "situation." They did not, and now it is involved, not to say

added. One military attaché of the Allies volunteered to set the situation before me in a few words. After explaining for two hours, he asked me to promise not to repeat what he had said. I promised. Another diplomat, who was projected into the service by the late William Jennings Bryan, said if he told all he knew about the situation "the world would burst." Those are his exact words. It would have been an event of undoubted news value, and as a news gatherer I should have coaxed his secret from him, but it seemed as though the world is in trouble enough as it is, and if it must burst I want it to burst when I am nearer home. So I switched him off to the St. Louis Convention, where he was probably more useful than he will ever be in the Balkans.

While every one is guessing, your correspondent ventures to make a guess. It is that long before this letter reaches America, Greece will be demobilized, and will remain neutral, or will have joined the Allies. Without starving to death she cannot join the Germans. Greece is non-supporting. What she eats comes in the shape of wheat from outside her borders, from the grain fields of Russia, Egypt, Bulgaria, France, and America. Last week, when Denys Cochran, the French Minister to Athens, had his interview with the King, the latter became angry and said, "We can get along without France's money," and Cochran said, "That is so, but you cannot get along without France's wheat."

The Allies are not going to bombard Greek ports or shell the Acropolis. They will not even blockade the ports. But their fleets—French, Italian, English—will stop all ships taking foodstuffs to Greece. They have just released seven grain ships from America that were held up at Malta, and ships carrying food to Greece have been stopped at points as far away as Gibraltar. The steamer on which we came here from Naples was held up at Messina for twenty-four hours until her cargo was overhauled. As we had nothing in the hold more health-sustaining than hides and barbed wire we were allowed to proceed.

Whatever course Greece follows, her dependence upon others for food explains her act. Today there is not enough wheat in the country to feed the people for, some say three—the most optimistic, ten—days. Should she decide to join Germany she would starve. It would be deliberate suicide. The French and Italian fleets are at Malta, less than a day distant; the English fleet is off the Gallipoli peninsula. Fifteen hours steaming could bring it to Salonica.

Greece is especially vulnerable from the sea. She is all islands, coast towns, and seaports. The German Navy could not help her. It will not leave the Kiel Canal. The Austrian Navy cannot leave Trieste. Should Greece decide against the Allies their combined warships would pick up her islands and blockade her ports. In a week she would be starving. The railroad from Bulgaria to Salonica, over which in peace times comes much wheat from Rumania, would be closed to her. Even if the German and Bulgarian succeeded in winning it to the coast, they could get no food for Greece further than that. They have no warships, and the Gulf of Salonica is full of those of the Allies.

King's Position Difficult

The position of King Constantine is very difficult. He is strongly pro-German, and the reason for his sympathy that is given here is the same as is accepted in America. Every act of his is supposed to be inspired by his sympathies, when, in several instances, he has been actuated solely by what he thought was best for his own people. Indeed, there are many who believe if the terms upon which Greece might join the Allies had been left to the King instead of to Venizelos, Greece would now be with the Entente.

As long ago as when the two German cruisers escaped from Messina and were sold to Turkey, the diplomatic representatives of the Allies in the Balkans were instructed to see that Turkey and Germany did not get together, and that, as a balance of power in case of such a union, the Balkan States were kept in line. Instead of attending to this themselves, the diplomats placed this delicate job in the hands of one man. At the framing of the Treaty of London, of all the representatives from the Balkans, the one who most deep-

ly impressed the other powers was M. Venizelos. And the task of keeping the Balkans neutral or with the Allies was left to him.

He has a dream of a Balkan "band," a union of all the Balkan principalities. It obsesses him. And to bring that dream true he was willing to make concessions which King Constantine, who considered only what was good for Greece, thought most unwise. Venizelos also was working for the good of Greece, but he was convinced it could come to her only through the union. He was willing to give Kavalla to Bulgaria in exchange for Asia Minor, from the Dardanelles to Smyrna. But the King would not consent. As a buffer against Turkey he considered Kavalla, of the greatest strategic value, and he had the natural pride of a soldier in holding on to land he himself had added to his country. But in his opposition to Venizelos in this particular credit was not given him for acting in the interests of Greece, but of playing into the hands of Germany.

Another step he refused to take, which refusal the Allies attributed to his pro-German leanings, was to attack the Dardanelles. In the wars of 1912-1913 the King showed he was an able General. With his staff he had carefully considered an attack upon the Dardanelles. He submitted this plan to the Allies and was willing to aid them if they brought to the assault 400,000 men. They claim he failed them. He did fail them, but not until after they had failed him by bringing thousands of men instead of the tens of thousands he knew were needed.

The Dardanelles expedition was not required to prove the courage of the French and British. Beyond furnishing fresh evidence of that, it has been a failure. And in refusing

to sacrifice the lives of his subjects the military judgment of Constantine has been vindicated. He was willing to attack Turkey through Kavalla and Thrace, because by that route he presented an armed front to Bulgaria. But, as he pointed out, if he sent his army to the Dardanelles, he left Kavalla at the mercy of his enemy. The mistrust of Bulgaria also has been justified.

But whether Constantine or Ven-

zelos was the better friend of Greece is now ancient history and important only as a subject for discussion. It is a condition that confronts Greece. She cannot now choose whether she will follow the advice of King or Prime Minister. The Allies are using an argument that every soldier can understand. When a man is hungry and only one man can feed him he may not become the ally of that man, but he will not fight him.

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Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the _____ language or languages.

(Signed) _____

_____, 1916. Sealed _____

Form of Record.

Name _____ age _____ date of birth _____

Parentage: ..

Names of great grand parents living or dead

Names of grand parents living or dead

Names of parents living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

_____, 1916.

(Signed) _____

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 12, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tia.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.2-Mex. \$	10.44
Peking Bar	337
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	274.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 23.08
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 4.76 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 195 1/2
Paris	Demand 367
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62 1/2
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 79 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 147

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Ctds. 2-8 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Ctds. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 355
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 66

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\$1-Hk. Tia.	6.80
1-Mark.	4.09
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tia.	1.43
Hk. Tia. 1-Yen.	2.21
" " 1-Roupee.	2.21
" " 1-Rouble.	2.85
" " 1-Mex. \$	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations	
On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	270 1/2 nom.
Demand	271
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	272 1/2
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.45	
Chinese Dollars, 72.25	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 94 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tiahs, 87 1/2	

U.K. METAL MARKET

Pewter's Service	
London, February 11.—Following are today's metal market prices:—	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	
L.O.B.	103 10 0
American Electrolytic 99	
90% Copper f.o.b.	134 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	32 0 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%)	0 0 15 1/2
Standard Tin (Cash)	180 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	90 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24	
Gauge f.o.b.	27 5 0
Standard tin (3 mths)	179 10 0

TAIPING RUBBER ESTATES

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., that the output of rubber during January from the Taiping Rubber Estates amounted to 11,500 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S"

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—The market after the China New Year holidays has opened very strong. Supplies of all sorts are very limited and some descriptions are cleared out. The purchases of New Style for New York reduce supplies available of favourite sorts to a negligible quantity.

Tussahs.—Blue Elephant, Tia. 607 1/2. Gold Killing, Tia. 52 1/2 to Tia. 570. Purchase of Gold Killing at Tia. 570 is on account of a speculator and will probably be sent to the country to be reeled.

Tussah Filatures.—Crown, 1, 2, 3, Tia. 690 av. Tussah New Style.—Gold and Silver Eagle and Bell, Tia. 790 av. M.H.Y. Blue Dragon, Ex. 1, 2, Tia. 785 av. Five Lion and Leopard, Ex. 1, 2, Tia. 750-5 av. Bell, 1, 2, 3, Tia. 725 av. Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs, S.T., 1, 2, Tia. 420, 400.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—The very full rates asked has checked enquiry.

Export Season 1915-1916

White Yellow Total
From let June to date 20,610 10,927 31,537

Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 90 catty Bale

White Silk, to America in picul Bales

1914-1915 8,875 11,140 19,915
1913-1914 28,994 15,661 44,655

1915-16 picul.

Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk 11,000

Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk 11,000

Settlements for America, White Silk 11,000

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 500

Yellow Silk 1,500

Visible Supply for season to date 35,000

Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 500

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi

Head Office: Shanghai.

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Seachuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN, Yee TSU-CHEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. T. Cuthbertson, Esq. [Chairman.]

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches: The Bank of England. The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Hongkong Penang

Bankok Dholo Puket

Batavia Ipoh Raigoon

Bombay Karachi Saigon

Calcutta Klang Seremban

Canton Kobe Shanghai

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Delhi Malacca Taiping

Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)

Halphong Medan Tientsin

Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves " 48,000,000.00

Successorales et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankow Pnom-Penh

Branches: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd. BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers. PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Fund \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman.]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. P. H. Holyoak. J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. E. Shellim. Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Raigoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama

Harbin New York

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kps. Tia. the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers: LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chetoo Nicolayewsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAVE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$800 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtze	\$265 S.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$153 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	91s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 11 1/2.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$50 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 63 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107 1/2 B.
Well-hill Land	Tls. 3.
Central Street	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 75 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 140 B.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laon-kung-mow	Tls. 73 B.
Boy Chee	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yankee Cotton	Tls. 54 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	\$95 N.
Butter Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$132 B.
Green Island	\$10 1/2 B.
Langkats	Tls. 5.
Major Bros	Tls. 135 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$63 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$99 B.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Aima	Tls. 19.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 17 1/2.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawar	Tls. 46 1/2 B.
Batu Amam 1913	Tls. 7 1/2.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.80 S.
Chenier United	Tls. 18 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 10.
Dominion	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 26 1/2 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.60.
Kapala	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Kota Bahru	Tls. 20 1/2.
Kroowock Java	Tls. 19 1/2.
Padang	Tls. 15 S.
Pengkalan Darian	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 1.60 B.
Rajah	Tls. 1.45 B.
Samangga	Tls. 10 1/2.
Seeloo	Tls. 2 1/2.
Semambu	Tls. 25.
Sengawang	Tls. 1.70 B.
Shanghai Kelans	Tls. 7 1/2.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pabang	Tls. 2.90 B.
Singala	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 8 1/2.
Sua Mangia	Tls. 3.70.
Taipin	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 36 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2.
Ulu	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Zhanghe	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Cutty Ferry	Tls. 16 B.
Shai Elec. and Ash.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 94 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 34 1/2 B.
Horse Racer	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 97.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 300.
S. S. Sales B. Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'neke Road	
Telephone No. 395	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Mactan-Singapore Land Development Co. in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for February 13 was 162 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:

Demand since the resumption of business after the native New Year interval has been more of a genuine than a complimentary nature, the nearer Yangtze ports and the North having lost no time in booking a fair proportion of their requirements. It will be quite another week or so before the market shakes off the holiday influences altogether, but in the meantime the business done aggregates a substantial quantity, and a higher level of prices has been established all round, greys having opened at five candareens to a mace higher, whites about two mace and dyed goods anything from ten to fifteen per cent. over the prices paid a month ago. The Hankow and Szechuen merchants have not yet resumed buying but are reported to have a considerable monetary surplus on hand from produce sales for re-investment in piece goods, and it is satisfactory to note that shipments to Szechuen are being made today after an interval of several weeks.

The past year is reported to have been the most prosperous that the natives have enjoyed for a considerable time past both in the import and export sections, and the native banks, of which there are now 37 in operation, have done equally well and are now in an unusually sound position. The conclusion to be drawn is that the spring trade should be an active one provided that the Yaman outbreak can be kept within its present limits, and of this there appears to be a reasonably good prospect at present. Exports for the month of December from the United Kingdom to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as follows:

	In	In	In
	1915	1914	1913
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	11.4	6.5	21.8
Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards	18.2	8.6	26.1
Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards	8.1	8.4	18.0
Printed Cottons in millions of yards	4	2.1	5.9

Piece Goods Market

Grey Shirtings 3 1/4 lbs.—We have no sales of English makes to report, the light weight Japanese and American cloths being considered better value by buyers at present. A sale of

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 12, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Club Debt Tls. 103.00	S.S. 4. 6% Debt 1907 Tls. 104.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 16.50	S.M.C. 5 1/2 % 1915 Debt Tls. 103.50
Langkats Tls. 38.25	Trams "B" Tls. 94.25
Consolidated Tls. 5.40	Kota Bahru Tls. 16.00
Permatas Tls. 7.50	Shanghai Pabang Tls. 3.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.75	Tebong Tls. 36.50
Zhanghe Tls. 9.75	Philippines Tls. 2.85
Bukita Tls. 7.50	
Direct Business Reported	
Cathay (Ord.) Tls. 3.00	Trams "B" Tls. 95.00
Bute Tls. 2.10	Gulas "L" Tls. 12.50
Samangga Tls. 1.45	
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.75	

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 12, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo Java Tls. 17.15 February	Zhanghe Tls. 9.75 cash
Zhanghe Tls. 9.50 cash	Zhanghe Tls. 10.25 March
Zhanghe Tls. 10.00 March	Zhanghe Tls. 12.25 March
Klebangs Tls. 1.70 cash	Klebangs Tls. 1.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.95 cash	Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Kroowocks Tls. 25.15 cash	Zhanghe Tls. 9.55 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.50 cash	Anglo Java Tls. 17.25 March
Kamunings Tls. 12.80 cash	Chenau Tls. 8.25 cash
Popinings Tls. 15.50 March	Samangga Tls. 2.75 cash
Chenau Tls. 7.50 cash	Dominion Tls. 18.50 cash
Rights Tls. 7.30 cash	Samangga Tls. 1.45 cash
Trams Tls. 95.00 cash	Java C'dated Tls. 36.00 cash

Japanese "Boy and Buffalo" is reported at Tls. 3.50.

4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—The same remark applies here and we have no sales to report.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—A number of the best known chops have changed hands at higher prices in each case sales being returned in Pigeon at Tls. 4.75, Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 4.70, Three Phoenix at Tls. 4.50, Red Large Horse at Tls. 4.15, Red Cock at Tls. 4.15, Bridge at Tls. 4.07 1/2, Waterfall at Tls. 4.05, and a Japanese make, Three Friends chop, at Tls. 4.00.

12 lbs. 36 ins.—Market firm with a moderate business made public in "Szu Way" at Tls. 5.90, Red Cock D. D. D. at Tls. 5.80, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.25, and Blue Large Stag at Tls. 5.25.

Jeans.—A small business in English makes comes to our notice in Red Cock 30 yds. at Tls. 3.50, and 40 yds. at Tls. 4.90, and in Japanese 40 yds. Face at Tls. 4.45, and Blue Double Butterfly at Tls. 4.40.

White Shirtings.—Buyers are unable to satisfy their wants in full as most sellers are holding for a further advance in rates. Sales are reported in Red Dog at Tls. 7.15, Gold Nine "Ting" at Tls. 6.50, Five Boys at Tls. 6.30, Gold Nine "Tah" at Tls. 6.10, Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 5.95, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.90, and Meat at Tls. 5.50.

Drills and Sheetings.—Very little has transpired in the former with the exception of a parcel of Paolet Centaur at Tls. 5.50, and some light-weight Japanese makes in Phoenix chop at Tls. 3.70, and Electric Fan at Tls. 3.75. American Sheetings are five candareens higher with the following on the book: Whitney Dog at Tls. 5.30, Buckhead at Tls. 5.30, Pelser A at Tls. 4.75, Enterprise A. at Tls. 4.75, Abbeville Three Rabbits at Tls. 4.70, Orr A. at Tls. 4.70, and Piedmont K. at Tls. 4.70.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Substantial advances have been paid for all goods in this section, the most notable being for Fast Black Cotton Lastings and Dyed Lawns. Small lots of Japanese prints have changed hands at Tls. 0.15 per yard, while stocks of Russian prints are getting scarce. Japanese imitation pongees

have also been taken for the River in small quantities.

Cotton and Yarn.—Since the re-opening of business there has been very little doing in the local staple, the tone of the market, however, seems to be steady. Quotations are nominal, viz., Tunchow at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 24.40, Four Chop Tls. 23.40, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 23.50 to Tls. 23.00, and Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.00 to Tls. 23.50.

Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.05d., Egyptian at Tls. 11.30d. and Bengal Cotton at 6.00d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Since writing our last circular of the 28th January the Chinese New Year holidays have intervened. Prior to these holidays the Szechuen merchants purchased some 4,000 Bales at low prices for cash, but since the re-opening of business only a few complimentary sales have been made. Sales reported in the interval being:—

12's 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. \$6.00, 250 Bales Teen Kwan at Tls. 88.50 to Tls. 89.00.

14's 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. 89.00, 125 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 91.00, to Tls. 91.50.

16's 200 Bales Man and Goat at

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14's 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. 89.00, 125 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 91.00, to Tls. 91.50.

16's 200 Bales Man and Goat at

Tls. 94.00, 1,700 Bales Anchor at Tls. 91.00 to Tls. 91.50, 500 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 95.00, 350 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 92.00, 700 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 95.00, 300 Bales Wedding Chop (heavy) at Tls. 95.00, 400 Bales Pagoda (heavy) at Tls. 98.00.

29's 1,000 Bales Man and Flower at Tls. 97.50, 600 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 97.50, 1,300 Bales Five Man at Tls. 98.50, 600 Bales Two Bear at Tls. 98.00.

Japanese Yarn.—The market for these spinings opened steady. We have, however, only a few re-sales to report in:—

16's Standing Horse at Tls. 96.50, Three Horse at Tls. 96.00 and Puh-shima Woman and Boat at Tls. 92.50. 20's Fisherman at Tls. 98.50.

Reuter's Service
London, February 11.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2 1/2 % for account. 158 1/2
Cheques on London at Paris 28.00
Egyptian Cotton Brown... 11.65d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton... 6d.
Mid-American Cotton... 8.66d.
P'lution Rubber, Mar. 3a 5 1/2d. Done
Indian Tea... 3 1/2d.
Ceylon Tea... 3 1/2d.

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3a 5 1/2d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3a 5 1/2d.
Tendency of market is irregular.
Last Quotation, London, February 10:—

Spot: 3a 5 1/2d. to 3a 6d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3a 6 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Closing quieter with forward sellers to 3a 6 1/2d.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service
London, February 11.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, February 11.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 11th, 12th and 13th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

"DOLLY TWAIN"

A well conceived topical play, relating to a dramatic incident in the Great War.

IN THREE REELS:

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a very laughable comedy

"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

"CAZA MARRIED TO PAULETTE"

Futhe comedy, full of humorous situations

"THE RUSTIC VENICE"

(Cathay, Holland)

A fine Pathe-color Travel Picture.

"THE ELECTRIC FROCK-COAT"

Screamingly farcical comedy.

Programme

For February 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th

"THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature Serial

In 15 Episodes—30 Parts

Story by

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

The Great English Author.

Do not fail to see

"THE BLACK BOX"

The world's most fascinating Serial; and you will see finer acting, more wonderful scenes, more exciting episodes than you ever dreamed were possible.

TOMORROW NIGHT

Showing 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled:

"ON THE RACK"

and

"THE UNSEEN TERROR"

4 Reels

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In another screaming comedy

"THE PROPERTY MAN"

It is a riot of fun from beginning to end.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War Incidents.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT,

Sunday, February 13th,

New Programme

Showing

"THE WATER KEY"

3rd and 4th Episodes—Four Parts

"Charles Chaplin"

in "Charlie in the Park"

"Charles Chaplin's Brother"

in "Caught in a Park"

AND

Latest Gaumont Graphic

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Wochang Roads

PROGRAMME

For four days, commencing with the

11th February, 1916.

1-

"BOBBY MILLONIA"

Comed.

2-

"WITCHES AFTER GALS' WHO OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECT"

Interesting—Real Pictures.

3-

"RED HOT ROMANCE"

Key one Comedy.

4-

"DOLLY TWAIN"

A very interesting and funny Drama in three parts.

5-

"WIDE AWAKE"

Key one Comedy.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, 26th and

Tuesday, 29th February

GRAND

VOCAL CONCERT

by

MADAME DINA

VAN BRANDT

Prima-Donna

(Colarateur Soprano)

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 17	P.M.	Prisco, via Na'saki, H'ku	China	Am.	Fraser	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	P.M.	San Francisco	Yanyo Maru	Jap.	Fraser	C.M.S.S. Co.
19	P.M.	New York	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
20	P.M.	Seattle	St. Patrick	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Robert Dollar	Am.	Fraser	C.M.S.S. Co.
22	P.M.	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N.Y.K.
23	P.M.	San Francisco	Indra Maru	Jap.	Nagasaki	N.Y.K.
24	P.M.	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	N.Y.K.
25	P.M.	San Francisco	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	N.Y.K.
26	P.M.	Seattle	Empress of Russia	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
27	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
28	P.M.	Seattle	Empress of Asia	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
29	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
30	P.M.	Seattle	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.
31	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Br.	Hailey	A. W. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 18	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.
19	10.00	Wuji, Kobe	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N.Y.K.
20	12.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 18	noon	Marcellus etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M. M.
19	10.00	Liverpool	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
20	11.00	Marcellus via Cape	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
21	12.00	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
22	1.00	Marcellus etc.	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
23	2.00	London	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
24	3.00	Marcellus via Cape	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
25	4.00	Marcellus etc.	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
26	5.00	London	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
27	6.00	Marcellus via Cape	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
28	7.00	Marcellus etc.	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
29	8.00	London	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
30	9.00	Marcellus via Cape	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
31	10.00	Marcellus etc.	Knights of St. Andrew	Br.	Stott	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 18	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
19	9.00	Ningpo, Wanchow	Poochi	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
20	10.00	Amoy, Swatow	Hollow	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
21	11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
22	12.00	Ningpo, Wanchow	Poochi	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
23	1.00	Amoy, Swatow	Hollow	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
24	2.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
25	3.00	Ningpo, Wanchow	Poochi	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
26	4.00	Amoy, Swatow	Hollow	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
27	5.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
28	6.00	Ningpo, Wanchow	Poochi	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
29	7.00	Amoy, Swatow	Hollow	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
30	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.
31	9.00	Ningpo, Wanchow	Poochi	Br.	Tueben	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 18	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
19	8.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
20	9.00	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
21	10.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
22	11.00	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
23	12.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
24	1.00	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
25	2.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
26	3.00	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
27	4.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
28	5.00	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
29	6.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
30	7.00	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
31	8.00	Delat	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N. Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 18	Ningpo	Asping	1169	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
19	Chaofo	Chikugo Maru	1446	Jap.	Amakatsu	N.Y.K.	N.Y.K.W.
20	Japan	Omoro Maru	3647	Jap.	Kawashima	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
21	Japan	Hakata Maru	631	Chi.	Taylor	N.Y.K.	K.L.Y.W.
22	Wanchow	Poochi	1865	Br.	Edy	J. M. & Co.	SH W.
23	Hankow	Kangwa	1923	Chi.	Gibb	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
24	Hankow	Kangwa	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 18	Tientsin, Delat	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
19	Tientsin, Delat	Nitaka Maru	1864	Jap.	Ishikawa	S. M. R.
20	Wanchow	Seachuan	1976	Br.	Cain	B. & S.
21	Hankow, etc.	Changon	1229	Jap.	Tindall	G. & Co.
22	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Iswood	N. K. K.
23	Tientsin	Wachang	1976	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
24	Hankow, etc.	Tungwah	745	Chi.	Wallace	B. & S.
25	Hankow, etc.	Suwo	1208	Br.	Seller	B. & S.
26	Chingwangtao	George	777	Br.	Oral	K. M. A.
27	Japan	Astrakan	1531	Rus.	Boyko	K. M. A.
28	Hankow	Gemini	1866	Br.	Jones	K. M. A.
29	Hankow	Tungahin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.
30	Ningpo	Asping	1169	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Claude	Am. cru.	3218	17	818	Fewel
7 p	Feb. 8	Craide	Eleana	Am. g-b.	820	8	95	Coxe
POBI	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Balena	Am. g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

Ship's Name	Flag	Destination	Date
Antiochus	Jan. 5	For London, etc.	Jan. 5
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7	For London, etc.	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23	For London, etc.	Jan. 23
Glenlogan	Feb. 10	For London, etc.	Feb. 10
Harima Maru	Dec. 18	For London, etc.	Dec. 18
Helena	Feb. 2	For London, etc.	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 2	For London, etc.	Feb. 2
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26	For London, etc.	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14	For London, etc.	Dec. 14
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9	For London, etc.	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10	For London, etc.	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30	For London, etc.	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31	For London, etc.	Dec. 31
Pyrhus	Dec. 8	For London, etc.	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23	For London, etc.	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16	For London, etc.	Jan. 16
Yangtze	Jan. 23	For London, etc.	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8	For Marseilles, etc.
Cordillera	Feb. 2	For Marseilles, etc.
Porthos	Jan. 26	For Marseilles, etc.
Taki Maru	Jan. 19	For Marseilles, etc.

For Bombay

Kashmir	Jan. 24	For Bombay
Novara	Jan. 10	For Bombay
Sardinia	Feb. 7	For Bombay

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30	For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Japan	Feb. 6	For Vancouver, etc.
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 8	For Vancouver, etc.
Ide Maru	Jan. 18	For Vancouver, etc.
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 6	For Vancouver, etc.
Javary	Jan. 25	For Vancouver, etc.
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6	For Vancouver, etc.
Sado Maru	Jan. 20	For Vancouver, etc.
Shimo Maru	Dec. 10	For Vancouver, etc.
Shidzuka Maru	Feb. 7	For Vancouver, etc.
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19	For Vancouver, etc.
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28	For Vancouver, etc.

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	For New York
Indra	Feb. 7	For New York
Inverclyde	Nov. 28	For New York
Skipston Castle	Jan. 22	For New York
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26	For New York

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 28	For San Francisco, etc.
Chayo Maru	Jan. 29	For San Francisco, etc.
Manila Maru	Dec. 24	For San Francisco, etc.
Panama	Dec. 16	For San Francisco, etc.
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1	For San Francisco, etc.
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16	For San Francisco, etc.

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24	For Copenhagen
Teddo	Nov. 21	For Copenhagen

Vessels To Arrive

Ship's Name	Flag	From	Date
Ajax	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Aleutian	Jan. 1	From London, etc.	Jan. 1
Demodocus	Jan. 18	From London, etc.	Jan. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 8	From London, etc.	Jan. 8
Gleniffer	Jan. 15	From London, etc.	Jan. 15
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	From London, etc.	Jan. 1
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	From London, etc.	Feb. 26
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	From London, etc.	Mar. 11
Kintok	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Kitama Maru	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Katori Maru	Jan. 4	From London, etc.	Jan. 4
Keemun	Feb. 12	From London, etc.	Feb. 12
Laertes	Mar. 4	From London, etc.	Mar. 4
Laomedon	Nov. 20	From London, etc.	Nov. 20
Lauchon	Dec. 18	From London, etc.	Dec. 18
Malta	Jan. 15	From London, etc.	Jan. 15
Mishima Maru	Feb. 6	From London, etc.	Feb. 6
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 25	From London, etc.	Mar. 25
Monmouthshire	Dec. 18	From London, etc.	Dec. 18
Nankin	Dec. 5	From London, etc.	Dec. 5
Nagoya	Feb. 17	From London, etc.	Feb. 17
Nore	Dec. 24	From London, etc.	Dec. 24
Novara	Feb. 10	From London, etc.	Feb. 10
Perseus	Jan. 4	From London, etc.	Jan. 4
Reus	Dec. 26	From London, etc.	Dec. 26
Tolamachus	Oct. 30	From London, etc.	Oct. 30
Toures	Jan. 18	From London, etc.	Jan. 18
Teucer	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Ship's Name	Flag	From	Date
Ajax	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Aleutian	Jan. 1	From London, etc.	Jan. 1
Demodocus	Jan. 18	From London, etc.	Jan. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 8	From London, etc.	Jan. 8
Gleniffer	Jan. 15	From London, etc.	Jan. 15
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	From London, etc.	Jan. 1
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	From London, etc.	Feb. 26
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	From London, etc.	Mar. 11
Kintok	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Kitama Maru	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29
Katori Maru	Jan. 4	From London, etc.	Jan. 4
Keemun	Feb. 12	From London, etc.	Feb. 12
Laertes	Mar. 4	From London, etc.	Mar. 4
Laomedon	Nov. 20	From London, etc.	Nov. 20
Lauchon	Dec. 18	From London, etc.	Dec. 18
Malta	Jan. 15	From London, etc.	Jan. 15
Mishima Maru	Feb. 6	From London, etc.	Feb. 6
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 25	From London, etc.	Mar. 25
Monmouthshire	Dec. 18	From London, etc.	Dec. 18
Nankin	Dec. 5	From London, etc.	Dec. 5
Nagoya	Feb. 17	From London, etc.	Feb. 17
Nore	Dec. 24	From London, etc.	Dec. 24
Novara	Feb. 10	From London, etc.	Feb. 10
Perseus	Jan. 4	From London, etc.	Jan. 4
Reus	Dec. 26	From London, etc.	Dec. 26
Tolamachus	Oct. 30	From London, etc.	Oct. 30
Toures	Jan. 18	From London, etc.	Jan. 18
Teucer	Jan. 29	From London, etc.	Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	From Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Japan	Jan. 11	From Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Russia	Apr. 7	From Vancouver, etc.
Monteagle	Mar. 25	From Vancouver, etc.
Tamba Maru	Jan. 5	From Vancouver, etc.
Yokohama Maru	Jan. 25	From Vancouver, etc.

FROM NEW YORK

Confessions of a Big League Umpire

By Bill Brennan

(Chief of staff of the Federal League and former National League umpire.)

J. R. Davis, known as "Slats" to many of the old-time fans, and who became an umpire after he had finished as a first baseman, pulled one down South that is a classic in its way.

He was umpiring alone and was standing back of the pitcher. He called a third strike on a home batter at an important stage of the game and the howl that arose indicated that a horse thief had just been tried and found guilty. The rightfield bleachers headed the verbal attack, and "Slats" walked out there.

"What's the matter?" he queried. "Rotten! Terrible!" they yelled.

"You thought it was a ball?" he queried.

"Certainly. Oh, you just wait until after the game and you'll get yours," they howled at him.

"See 'em better here than I can back of the pitcher?" he asked.

"You bet we can," was the answering shout.

"All right; then I'll umpire from out here," and he climbed into the bleachers.

"Play ball!" he shouted. And there was another riot. Out came a delegation of home and visiting players.

"How in the world can you sit out here and call balls and strikes?" demanded the two managers.

"Well, why can't I?" he asked. "All these fans out here can see well

enough to tell me when I make a mistake, and I'm going to stick."

He had the nerve necessary to do it, too, and he umpired the remainder of that game from the rightfield bleachers.

Every Fan Is An Umpire

Which illustrates this point—every fan is an umpire, but the official umpire has the advantage in that he is about the only man watching the game who is in a position to judge balls and strikes.

The modern stands and plants have made the work of the umpire more difficult. Take the stands at the National League field in Pittsburgh for instance.

The official scorers, located upon the upper deck, are so far from the field and so high that it is impossible for them to judge whether a ball crosses the plate or whether it passes between the knees and the shoulders of the batter.

This is true in many other parks, yet their judgment is final in deciding in the minds of many fans whether an umpire is fair or unfair, competent or incompetent.

The moment you attempt to judge a curve ball from an angle you are lost; the instant you attempt to judge the height of a ball from an elevation you try the impossible.

And I will also state that modern pitching has added to the woes of the fan who attempts to umpire on balls and strikes. In the days when there

German-Turkish Route To Suez



The map shows the caravan route which the Turco-German forces 400,000 strong, are expected to attempt to follow in the advance on the Suez Canal. Vanguard actions have been reported at El Arish, in the Mediterranean, 95 miles from the canal.

were fast ones and curved balls only and the spectators were huddled close to the playing field, there was a chance. Then came the spitball.

This, in its infancy, was easier to judge than it is now, for when it first came its appearance the pitcher attempted to break it high. That is, he started the ball at the height of the pitcher's head and when it broke it was just below the shoulders of the batter. Then the pitchers began to

getting it lower and lower until the good spitball twirler now breaks it at the batter's knee.

Knee Line Often Adjustable

That makes it far more difficult for the umpire to judge, for a hitch of the trousers may determine the knee line. You may leave it to such fellows as Johnny Evers, Miller Huggins and Tommy Leach and waiters of their calibre to have the knees of their trousers as high as possible, too, thus

giving them the advantage of the low ones.

The emery and the mud ball then followed and added to the trials of the official umpires as well as those in the stands. The latter delivery I consider the worst of all, and if I had my way it would be barred, for if it is permitted no man will be able to bat 300 against the pitchers who use it.

Cy Falkenberg and Ed Ruelbach used it last year, and had it so highly developed that it was under their absolute control. They got the effect by moistening the ball as a spitter does and then forming a little cone of dust or mud.

They started it as a fast one, and you should see the evolutions and gyrations of that ball! It didn't break—it just sailed like a bit of paper borne upon a cyclone. It would sail between two and three feet of the plate and they could break in or out, or even down to the batter. The man with the stick was helpless, for its break was so great that it was impossible for him to follow it, and let many pitchers develop it and there would be no batting.

Of course, the umpire has less trouble, for the reason that he could follow it in its wild flight and then determine whether it crossed the plate or not. But there wasn't a chance for the batter or the thousands of umpires in the stands, and the latter find considerably more pleasure in judging a base hit than they do in balls and strikes.

Since hitting is what we want, it's my belief that the mud ball should follow the emery to the "unfair" list.

CHARGE VORWAERTS EDITOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, February 10.—Dr. Meyer, the editor of the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, has been tried on a charge of inciting class hatred and sentenced to imprisonment for a week. The Public Prosecutor demanded a sentence of 18 months.

GERMANY GETS BENEFIT FROM HOLLAND FLOODS

Receives Ten Thousand Cattle From the Devastated Districts

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—It is estimated that 10,000 cattle from the flooded districts in Holland have been sent to Germany.

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

Business and Official Notices

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.
8571

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SHI-KUNG,
Manager.
Telephone No. 591.
7823

International Savings Society

69, RUE DU CONSULAT.

Notice is hereby given that the 41st DRAWING of the \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS of the Society will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Head Office at 3:30 p.m.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 2
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
8872

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1a, Jlnkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Newly Opened Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices
G. GOTKIN
918, Broadway
7946

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . About February 24

Will accept cargo for transshipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Mail	Local
5	3	5	0	5	3	5
7.30	8.30	10.30	0	10.30	11.30	12.30
7.40	8.40	10.40	1	10.40	11.40	12.40
8.00	9.00	11.00	2	11.00	12.00	1.00
8.10	9.10	11.10	3	11.10	12.10	1.10
8.20	9.20	11.20	4	11.20	12.20	1.20
8.30	9.30	11.30	5	11.30	12.30	1.30
8.40	9.40	11.40	6	11.40	12.40	1.40
8.50	9.50	11.50	7	11.50	12.50	1.50
9.00	10.00	12.00	8	12.00	1.00	2.00
9.10	10.10	12.10	9	12.10	1.10	2.10
9.20	10.20	12.20	10	12.20	1.20	2.20
9.30	10.30	12.30	11	12.30	1.30	2.30
9.40	10.40	12.40	12	12.40	1.40	2.40
9.50	10.50	12.50	13	12.50	1.50	2.50
10.00	11.00	1.00	14	1.00	2.00	3.00
10.10	11.10	1.10	15	1.10	2.10	3.10
10.20	11.20	1.20	16	1.20	2.20	3.20
10.30	11.30	1.30	17	1.30	2.30	3.30
10.40	11.40	1.40	18	1.40	2.40	3.40
10.50	11.50	1.50	19	1.50	2.50	3.50
11.00	12.00	2.00	20	2.00	3.00	4.00
11.10	12.10	2.10	21	2.10	3.10	4.10
11.20	12.20	2.20	22	2.20	3.20	4.20
11.30	12.30	2.30	23	2.30	3.30	4.30
11.40	12.40	2.40	24	2.40	3.40	4.40
11.50	12.50	2.50	25	2.50	3.50	4.50
12.00	1.00	3.00	26	3.00	4.00	5.00
12.10	1.10	3.10	27	3.10	4.10	5.10
12.20	1.20	3.20	28	3.20	4.20	5.20
12.30	1.30	3.30	29	3.30	4.30	5.30
12.40	1.40	3.40	30	3.40	4.40	5.40
12.50	1.50	3.50	31	3.50	4.50	5.50
1.00	2.00	4.00	32	4.00	5.00	6.00
1.10	2.10	4.10	33	4.10	5.10	6.10
1.20	2.20	4.20	34	4.20	5.20	6.20
1.30	2.30	4.30	35	4.30	5.30	6.30
1.40	2.40	4.40	36	4.40	5.40	6.40
1.50	2.50	4.50	37	4.50	5.50	6.50
2.00	3.00	5.00	38	5.00	6.00	7.00
2.10	3.10	5.10	39	5.10	6.10	7.10
2.20	3.20	5.20	40	5.20	6.20	7.20
2.30	3.30	5.30	41	5.30	6.30	7.30
2.40	3.40	5.40	42	5.40	6.40	7.40
2.50	3.50	5.50	43	5.50	6.50	7.50
3.00	4.00	6.00	44	6.00	7.00	8.00
3.10	4.10	6.10	45	6.10	7.10	8.10
3.20	4.20	6.20	46	6.20	7.20	8.20
3.30	4.30	6.30	47	6.30	7.30	8.30
3.40	4.40	6.40	48	6.40	7.40	8.40
3.50	4.50	6.50	49	6.50	7.50	8.50
4.00	5.00	7.00	50	7.00	8.00	9.00
4.10	5.10	7.10	51	7.10	8.10	9.10
4.20	5.20	7.20	52	7.20	8.20	9.20
4.30	5.30	7.30	53	7.30	8.30	9.30
4.40	5.40	7.40	54	7.40	8.40	9.40
4.50	5.50	7.50	55	7.50	8.50	9.50
5.00	6.00	8.00	56	8.00	9.00	10.00
5.10	6.10	8.10	57	8.10	9.10	10.10
5.20	6.20	8.20	58	8.20	9.20	10.20
5.30	6.30	8.30	59	8.30	9.30	10.30
5.40	6.40	8.40	60	8.40	9.40	10.40
5.50	6.50	8.50	61	8.50	9.50	10.50
6.00	7.00	9.00	62	9.00	10.00	11.00
6.10	7.10	9.10	63	9.10	10.10	11.10
6.20	7.20	9.20	64	9.20	10.20	11.20
6.30	7.30	9.30	65	9.30	10.30	11.30
6.40	7.40	9.40	66	9.40	10.40	11.40
6.50	7.50	9.50	67	9.50	10.50	11.50
7.00	8.00	10.00	68	10.00	11.00	12.00
7.10	8.10	10.10	69	10.10	11.10	12.10
7.20	8.20	10.20	70	10.20	11.20	12.20
7.30	8.30	10.30	71	10.30	11.30	12.30
7.40	8.40	10.40	72	10.40	11.40	12.40
7.50	8.50	10.50	73	10.50	11.50	12.50
8.00	9.00	11.00	74	11.00	12.00	1.00
8.10	9.10	11.10	75	11.10	12.10	1.10
8.20	9.20	11.20	76	11.20	12.20	1.20
8.30	9.30	11.30	77	11.30	12.30	1.30
8.40	9.40	11.40	78	11.40	12.40	1.40
8.50	9.50	11.50	79	11.50	12.50	1.50
9.00	10.00	12.00	80	12.00	1.00	2.00
9.10	10.10	12.10	81	12.10	1.10	2.10
9.20	10.20	12.20	82	12.20	1.20	2.20
9.30	10.30	12.30	83	12.30	1.30	2.30
9.40	10.40	12.40	84	12.40	1.40	2.40
9.50	10.50	12.50	85	12.50	1.50	2.50
10.00	11.00	1.00	86	1.00	2.00	3.00
10.10	11.10	1.10	87	1.10	2.10	3.10
10.20	11.20	1.20	88	1.20	2.20	3.20
10.30	11.30	1.30	89	1.30	2.30	3.30
10.40	11.40	1.40	90	1.40	2.40	3.40
10.50	11.50	1.50	91	1.50	2.50	3.50
11.00	12.00	2.00	92	2.00	3.00	4.00
11.10	12.10	2.10	93	2.10	3.10	4.10
11.20	12.20	2.20	94	2.20	3.20	4.20
11.30	12.30	2.30	95	2.30	3.30	4.30
11.40	12.40	2.40	96	2.40	3.40	4.40
11.50	12.50	2.50	97	2.50	3.50	4.50
12.00	1.00	3.00	98	3.00	4.00	5.00
12.10	1.10	3.10	99	3.10	4.10	5.10
12.20	1.20	3.20	100	3.20	4.20	5.20

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
ON
Wednesday, the 16th Feb., 1916,
at 10 a.m.
A long line of American
Manufactured goods
"BOMMER'S"

AS
Springs, Hinges, Latches, Door-
Pulls, Door Holders, Push
Plates, Floor Springs, Screen
Doors, Hinges, Handles, Indi-
cators, Hooks, etc., etc.
Will be sold in small lots to suit
Purchasers.

NOW ON VIEW.

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instruc-
tions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Residence
No 12a, Keeble Gardens
(near Hongkew Park)
On Tuesday, 15th February, 1916
Commencing at 10.30 a.m.
The whole of the

Substantial and Superior
Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card
Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire
Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side
Board, Cellarettes, Extension Din-
ing Table, Dining Chairs,
Jardinieres, Book Case, Table
Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert
Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware,
Good E. P. Ware and Cutlery,
Brass Incense Burner and Orna-
ments, Bedroom Suites complete,
Dressing Table with Bevelled
Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Wash-
stands, Mirror Door Wardrobes,
Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads,
Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

One Cabinet Singer Sewing
Machine.

Electric Fittings.

And a long line of useful Sundries.

On view Saturday and Sunday,
when Catalogues will be ready.

8713

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives
notice that it has opened an office at
No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai,
as a branch of *Western Electric
Company* of New York, and will
conduct its telephone and electrical
supply business in China henceforth
from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that
Arnhold, Karberg & Co. are no
longer agents for *Western Electric
Company*, as from December 8th,
1915.

Western Electric Company.

8688

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' and
Builders' Supplies.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our
offices and godown to
73, Szechuen Road, in
the building adjoining
the Noel, Murray
Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants

Telephone 2021

73, Szechuen Road

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers,

Upholsterers, Decorators,

And General Importers.

We have special bargains to
offer, and give every care and
attention to customers' require-
ments.

The quality and style of our
goods are first-class, and we offer
the best possible value for prompt
Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt
attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8733

Tenders Wanted

CASTINGS. Tenders invited for
monthly contract for sundry small
castings in Iron, Brass and Gun-
metal. Approximate quantities
required per annum are:

150,000 lbs. Cast Iron.

2,000 " Brass.

500 " Gunmetal.

Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8737

British Government 5 Per Cent.
Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years;
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared
to telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

Willard
A Monthly Event
If you aren't one of the many who
come to us every month for free battery
inspection, you don't recognize a good
thing when you see it. Get busy.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2685
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods

Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Broadway

Tel. 196 General.
4368 Private.

(Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address
"Zunglee, Shanghai"

ASTOR HOUSE
February 22, 1916
**Washington Birthday
BALL AND SUPPER**
Full Orchestra, conducted by Mr. J. Inokay
TICKETS, \$3.00 EACH, may be obtained at Hotel Office.

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING
A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION

NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK

RHUBARB.

CANTHARIDES.

CROTON.

WOOD-OIL.

NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8684

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Oeffentlicher Verkauf

Ende Februar 1916 werden in
Sabang-Poeloe Weh, Sumatra N.K.
in oeffentlicher Auktion verkauft:
ca 28.000 Sack Gerste-ca total
1.700 Tons a 1.000 kg ex

D. "Hoerde"

Verkaufsbedingungen zu erfragen
bei

Hamburg-Amerika Linie

Filiale Shanghai

Shanghai, 11 Februar, 1916.

8732-F-13

COMMON SENSE CORSETRY

Is the predominant feature of the
W. B. Nuform models for 1916
Just arrived per s.s. "INDRA"

W.B. NUFORM H.

For Slender and Average figures; Bust
very low; Hips very long; Back 19
inches; Wear-defying Cut; Lace
trimmed; Hose supporters; SIZES
19 to 23.

W.B. NUFORM H.H.

For well developed and stout figures;
modish lines produce graceful, youth-
ful effect; Bust roomy and low;
Abdominal support clasp; Durable
Cut; 2 pra. Hose supporters; sizes
25 to 32.

H. G. HILL & Co.

(Telephone 2240)

129, North Soochow Road,

near General Hospital.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat, with or
without board; also small rooms.
Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.
8723-F-18

NO. 67, Route Vallon, near French
Park, containing three rooms on
ground floor, four bed-rooms, three
tiled bathrooms with hot water
installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from March
1st. Apply to 75, Route Vallon,
Telephone W.169.

8675

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route
Vallon, with electric light, water,
telephone, taxes, and servants'
quarters. Tls. 10 per month.
Apply on premises.

8676

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by a
Russian lady. For Particulars
apply to the Manager, Astor House
Hotel.

WANTED, private lessons in
English from certificated teacher.
Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8722-F-15

GERMAN LADY wishes to give
lessons in German language. Apply
to Box 244, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8704-F-13

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a flat, 2-3 rooms with
bathroom and kitchen attached; or
small house; Western district pre-
ferred; by German family. Apply
to Box 235, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8691

WANTED, some time before June,
4 or 5-roomed house in Wayside or
Yangtszepoo districts. Garden.
Moderate rental. Particulars to
Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

WANTED, a small unfurnished
house (4 or 5 rooms), if possible
with garden or tennis grounds.
Please apply to Box 256, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8730-F-13

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, about January 27, 1916,
large black cat. Finder will confer
a favor by communicating with No.
4, Kinnear Road (phone W.569),
and will be rewarded, if necessary.

8738-F-18

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1883

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The
Shanghai American Tailor." He
learned the art of cutting from an
American tailor who has stayed in
his store for three years. Recom-
mended by some of the most promi-
nent men both in Shanghai and
other parts of China.

6724

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRESENT EMPLOYER seeks
job for servant. Excellent at cater-
ing for boarding house and working
as head servant. Apply to Box 269,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

ARCHITECT and civil engineer,
American-trained, long experience
in Far East with British Govt. and
private firms, disengaged April next,
wants position of trust and responsi-
bility in concern doing building of
any kind, where first-class work is
desired. Highest testimonials and
references. Apply to Box 270,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8745-F-13

WANTED POSITION of trust
by a gentleman, who will be at
liberty to take up a new billet in
April. Especially adapted for the
managership of a commercial firm.
Fifteen years with one of the
largest import and export houses in
Singapore. Ready to invest \$10,000
in a proved paying concern. Apply
to Box 222, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8661

A YOUNG LADY (Russian)
wishes position in a family to look
after children or to accompany
family to America. First-class
reference given. Apply to Box
237, THE CHINA PRESS.

8693

POSITION WANTED by young
Japanese lady, with slight knowl-
edge of typewriting. Willing to
give few weeks to gain experience.
Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8728-F-18

POSITION of salesman or collect-
or wanted by a young European.
Speaks Chinese fluently. Excellent
references. Apply to Box 259,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8719-F-13

TRAINED NURSE, going to the
United States in the spring, wishes
to take charge of invalid en route.
Apply I. MacDonald, Victoria
Nursing Home, Shanghai.

8628

A YOUNG, smart, and quiet,
educated Chinese gentleman, with
experience in import and export
Co., wants to be a comprador for
American products. Please apply
to Box 239, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8697-F-13

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, by an American
family, a governess-nurse for three
children. Please apply to Box 267,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8735-F-18

WANTED, a reliable man to act
as night-clerk in a Garage. Apply
to Box 263, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8727-F-15

NURSE WANTED to look after
one child. Apply to Box 257,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8719-F-13

NURSE REQUIRED at once;
Eurasian, or good Japanese amah;
one child. Apply to Box 258,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8713

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen
Road, Midwife, with 25 years'
experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references.

8695

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470, Shanghai.

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

TO LET (one minute from
Garden Bridge), comfortable bed-
room and bathroom, with breakfast;
private family; telephone; \$40
rent. Apply to Box 255, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8716

TO LET, with board, for four
months from 1st March, in private
house, two well-furnished rooms
(dining-sitting, and bedroom with
bathroom attached), both opening
on to large verandah overlooking
garden, facing south, Western
district, close to tram, telephone;
meals served in own room. Apply
to Box 178, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8537-F-11-13-18

TO LET, with first-class board
and attendance, double and single,
exceptionally well-furnished bed-
rooms; bathrooms attached, with
hot and cold water. Good Central
location, phone, lift and all con-
veniences, at very reasonable rates.
Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8631

WANTED, a lady to rent two-
roomed attic, unfurnished, in private
residence; centrally located. Apply
to Box 264, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8728-F-15

TWO well-furnished bedrooms
in private house, for bachelors, hot
and cold water, garden and stables.
Western district. Apply to Box
266, THE CHINA PRESS.

8731-F-15

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing
south, large verandah and bathroom
attached. Also smaller room.
Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram
station. Excellent cuisine. Terms
moderate.

8665

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET, a large front room with
verandah, suitable for bachelor;
328, Avenue Joffre. Table boarders
are also desired.

8704

ZU vermieten bei familie im
Central der Stadt ein freundliches
zimmer mit voller pension. Apply
to Box 188, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8696-F-15

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable
furnished rooms with board.
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, one first-class
horse or pony for heavyweight, also
one second-hand brougham for
China pony. Apply to Box 250,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8710-F-18

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Cartoons that Stirred Up All Holland

Powerful Drawings by the Dutch Artist Raemaekers, Which Are Very Popular With the People of Holland. The Dutch Government Is Concerned About the Unneutral Tone of These Cartoons, but the Public Has Protested Against Any Interference With the Artist or His Editor

"At Antwerp they did not hit me, but here they have shot my dear wife and my little Tineke, as franc-tireurs"



Drawn by Louis Raemaekers, Amsterdam



Madness Mercifully Relieves Her Misery



"This is our violator"



"Zeppelin culture from the air"



New Things Every Woman Ought to Know



Apple Recipes

By MAY IRWIN.

THIS is the season when apples are at their best—firm, fresh, possessing the elements of health building. We should be glad that the apple season is long, since it provides us the best of fruits.

These are some dishes that I make of apples and which my family think are among "mamma's best products".

Apple Pie.

Peel and slice four or five firm sour apples. Use an extra deep pie plate and line it with paste. Pack the sliced apples in evenly and fill to almost overflowing. Cover the apples with a teaspoon of brown sugar. Dust over that about a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and over all some flour. Dot the top thickly with bits of butter. Pour in about four tablespoonfuls of ice water.

Place the top crust on, wetting the edges and pressing them well together to prevent the juice from boiling out. Pierce the top crust

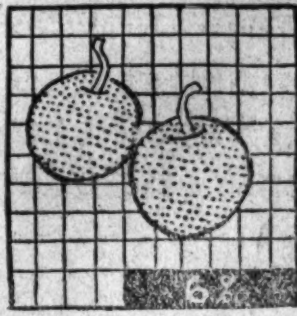


Diagram Showing the Small Percentage of Waste in Apples. All But Six Per Cent of a Good Apple is valuable nutritive material.

In half a dozen places with a fork, and bake three-quarters of an hour in an oven that is not hot enough to scorch the crust before the apples are cooked.

For the crust use a scant pound of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and the same of lard and a little salt. Mix with ice water and set it in the refrigerator for a few minutes. Then roll it out thin.

Apple Sauce.

Peel and slice four pounds of apples. Put them on the fire with two cups of water, one-half pound of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of but-

ter, a dash of cinnamon and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Stew until soft. Remove from the fire and beat with an egg-beater until smooth and light. Keep in an ice box and it will last, the appetites of your family permitting, for several days.

Baked Apples.

Cream half a cup of sugar with a tablespoonful of butter. Stir into a tablespoonful of flour the grated rind of one lemon. Mix well with the creamed butter and sugar. Pour this mixture into the spaces left by the cores of a half-dozen apples. Place in a moderate oven and bake until apples and filling are soft.

Southern Apple Fritters.

Into a cup of milk beat two eggs. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a pinch of salt and a dash of ground cloves or of cinnamon. Thoroughly mix and then stir in two cups of flour, into which have been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix with this four apples that have been well chopped. Fry in butter or olive oil. After removing them from the frying pan sprinkle thickly with powdered sugar.

Stewed Apples.

Peel and core six large apples. Place them in a boiling syrup

made of two cups of water, the juice and grated rind of a lemon and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Cook the apples in this syrup until they are tender, and when done remove them with care so as to preserve their shape. Strain the syrup and pour it over the apples.

Apple Pudding.

Mix a third of a cup of butter with a pint of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a large pinch of salt. Beat one egg into a cup of water and add to the dough. Spread the dough in a well-buttered pan. Pare, core and quarter four large apples and spread over the dough, sprinkling with a half cup of sugar. Bake from twenty minutes to half an hour. Serve it with hard sauce or with cream and sugar.

Apple Nut.

Dice four large apples. Chop a cupful of dates. Prepare half a cupful of the kernels of any favorite nuts. Stir apples, nuts and dates well together, and serve with a dressing made as follows: Stir together half a cup of apple juice, the juice of a large lemon, half a cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of cornstarch and the whites of two eggs. Heat in a double boiler, stirring continually while it thickens.

The following hair tonics are in general use, and have seldom, if ever, failed. This is much used in France:

Oil of almonds..... 6 ozs.
Oil of rosemary..... 2 drams
Oil of mace..... 80 drops
An excellent tonic for the scalp is:
Alcohol..... 1/2 pt.
Oil of mace..... 1/4 oz.
One that has many advocates is this:
Fluid extract of Jaborandi..... 1/2 oz.
Glycerine..... 1 oz.
Sulphate of quinine..... 10 grains
Cologne..... 2 ozs.
Rosewater..... 10 ozs.
Bay Rum..... 2 ozs.

Cork Bath Mats Are Best for Preventing Cold Feet

THE heat of the body is its life, and whatever we do to keep in that heat helps us to keep life full and glowing. Standing on cold floors is most harmful, because a cold floor conducts away the heat from the body. It is like putting in a tap to draw away part of one's life.

A metal floor, a stone floor, a wooden floor and a cork floor may be exposed to the same freezing temperature, yet they will seem entirely different to step on. The metal floor would be so terribly cold that to step on it with bare feet would give frostbite. A stone floor would be cold enough to give an actual chill. A wooden floor would be quite bearable, but a cork floor would be really warm.

It is not the degree of cold which determines the chilliness of the floor; the difference lies in the ease with which these various materials conduct heat.

In the same way a metal spoon, if left in a pot of hot liquid, will get so hot in the handle that you cannot touch it, but a wooden spoon will remain cool enough to use conveniently. It is all a matter of conveying the heat through the molecules of the metal or the wood.

When one takes a bath, whether hot or cold, it is unpleasant to step out on the tiled floor, because it feels cold and takes away the natural heat from the foot. Even a concrete floor is not so bad as stone or tiling.

After a hot bath, it is bad for the constitution to step from the heated water on to a cold floor, because the difference in temperature causes too much shock. After a cold bath

on to a cold floor, because the body is already chilled and it is desirable that the reaction should set in as quickly as possible.

A dry cloth, such as a towel or a huckaback mat is as good as cork as long as the toweling is dry, but the trouble is that such a bath mat soon becomes wet and wet cloth is a good conductor of heat. The result is that a wet towel bath-mat

is almost as cold as a tiled floor. Cork, of course, does not soak up water at all, that is why it is used to plug up bottles. This is the same as saying that cork does not get wet through and therefore it remains as warm to the foot after water has fallen upon it as it was when dry. The cork bath mat is the most comfortable and healthful thing for you to stand on when you get out of the tub.

YOU MIGHT TRY--

More Salt and Less Sugar.

IN cooking very sour fruits put in a little salt and much less sugar will be necessary.

Camphor for Furniture.

A CLOTH moistened with camphor will remove white spots from furniture.

To Make Oilcloth Wear Longer.

IF oilcloth be occasionally rubbed with a mixture of beeswax and turpentine it will last much longer.

The Best Way to Clean Zinc.

ZINC should be cleaned with soap-suds and salt and then polished with kerosene.

Kerosene for Sinks.

THE most effective method of cleaning an iron sink is to rub well with a cloth wet with kerosene oil.

To Make Stoves Shine.

RUB the nickel trimmings on stoves with kerosene oil and whitening and polish with a dry cloth.

To Remove Iron Stains.

SOAK the stains in cold water half an hour and cover them thickly with ordinary laundry soap before sending to the wash.

Flour Baths for Delicate Woolens.

DELICATE white woolen things can be easily and quickly cleaned by giving them a bath in a basin containing only a few handfuls of ordinary wheat flour.

My Secrets of Beauty—By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

A FRIEND of mine complains that a marked puffiness under her eyes mars her beauty. She asks how this can be corrected. I advise no local application in such cases. The puffiness indicates a condition that demands the service of a physician.

Many women are in doubt about the quantity of iron that may be safely injected into the system when the stomach revolts at any further doses of iron. I take iron in that manner under a physician's direction. No one should undertake it otherwise. Such injections are given when the stomach is weakened or delicate. A physician must determine

how much should be taken at a dose and how many doses may be taken daily or weekly.

A face massage cream that will not make the hair grow is what every woman wants. The following is simple and is the foundation for most of the more elaborate but not more effective creams:

Almond oil..... 8 ounces
Spermaceti..... 3 ounces
White wax..... 3 ounces

Add a few drops of any essence of perfume oil you prefer. Two drops of oil of orange, five of oil of lemon, or five of oil of bergamot or two of oil of rose geranium, according to taste.

Here is my advice for the treatment of enlarged pores:

They require an astringent, to be applied once a day or oftener. One of the simplest of these is tincture of benzoin. Ten drops sprinkled in a bowl of warm water are sufficient. There are also several preparations containing tannin, which are valuable. Tannin is one of the best astringents.

This, which contains both benzoin and tannic acid, is in most cases quickly corrective:

Elder flower water.... 1 oz.
Rose water..... 3 ozs.
Tincture of benzoin... 1/4 oz.
Tannic acid..... 5 grains

Dill Pickles	ea. \$0.05
Rolled Pickled Herrings	" 0.15
Pigs Feet in Jelly	lb. 0.45
Cutlets in Jelly	ea. 0.25
Apples	lb. 0.15-20
Lemons	doz. 0.70
Chestnuts	lb. 0.15



Bananas	Bunch \$0.20
Celery	" 0.10
Mandarins	lb. 0.08-12
Oranges	" 0.06-10
Pumeloos	each 0.15-20
Walnuts	lb. 0.15
Peanuts	" 0.12

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Breakfast Bacon	" 0.50
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Salt Pork	" 0.35

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Brown Bread	" 0.12
Salt Biscuits	" 0.25
Assorted Biscuits	" 0.60

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Frankfort Sausage	" 0.85
Vienna Sausage	" 0.60
Sauerkraut and Sausage	" 0.60
Bouillon cubes	dozen 0.60
Chow Chow Pickles	glass 0.60
Gherkins	large glass 0.95
Mixed Pickles	" 0.95
Stuffed Olives	" 0.55



Dried Prunes and Apples	lb. \$0.35
" Peaches, Apricots	" 0.40
Royal Baking Powder, tin	" 0.45
" Macaroni, Vermicelli	" 0.25
" Fancy Paste	" 0.40
Quaker Oats, 2 lb. tin	" 0.45
Toilet Soap, 3 pieces	" 0.75
Colgate's Dental Cream	" 0.60
" Shaving Stick	" 0.50
Safety Razor with 10 blades	" 1.95
Bicycle Playing Cards	" 0.30
Trophy Whist Playing Cards	" 0.60
Congress Playing Cards	" 0.90

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Barlett Pears	2 1/2 lb. can \$0.50
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Greengage Plums	" 0.45
Damson Plums	" 0.45
White Cherries	" 0.50
Hawaiian Pineapples	" 0.50
Gooseberries	2 lb. can 0.50
Raspberries	2 " 0.60
Jams & Jellies—a large variety at \$0.30, 0.50	
Fruits in glasses	\$0.60—\$1.00
Cherries in Maraschino	\$0.80

Bar Soap, best quality	ea. \$0.30
" per case	5.25
Grandfather's Tar Soap	0.25
Monkey Soap	2 pieces 0.35
Sunlight Soap	packet 0.50
Lifebuoy Soap	" 0.60
Lux Soap Powder	" 0.20
Turkish Bath Soap	dozen 1.50
Glycerine Soap	3 pieces 0.75
Sandalwood Soap	3 " 0.95
Baby Swimming Soap	1 piece 0.20
Face Powder	0.50

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100 Londres I.	\$3.50
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50 High Life	3.50
50 Perfectos	4.75
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25 Bismark	4.25
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Mid-Winter Dresses



Dress of Shaded Gray Tulle Over Jet



A New Black and White Striped Taffeta



Gown of Pale Blue Corded Silk Trimmed with Blue Fox

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THE little dress to the left I call "Her Last Bouquet." Why? I just don't know. It looks that way. It is of shaded gray tulle over a black jet embroidered underskirt. The bodice is of pale gray satin, with jet embroidered sleeves. The shoulders have a dainty, old-fashioned suggestion.

Notice, if you please, the hair. The little arrangement at the top is not artificial. It is entirely a braid of the model's own hair twisted into an attractive ornament. I have written before of the ornamental uses to which one can put hair. This is one of them.

Over on the right is "Milachka." This dress is of blue felle—a corded silk. The collar is loose lace. The dress is trimmed with blue fox of a curious shade, and little hand-made flowers finish the ornamentation. The hat—a "topper"—is pale blue satin, trimmed also with the same fox fur and flowers.

In the centre is one of the striped taffetas—black and white. This also boasts a "topper."

The three gowns are very representative of my mid-Winter modes.

In looking over the mid-Winter models from Paris color, too, to my mind, seems absent, compared to what one usually meets in these garments. They, of course, have for the moment some excuse for any lack of gaiety that one misses in the outfits sent over from the once gay city. Still, bearing in mind that America is in no way hampered by the terrible conflict now in progress on the other side, one might have thought that they would have sent something more lively than the grays, blues, blacks and whites.

The coats were astonishing, some being adapted from North African garments, others Russian, and one Spanish garment in particular attracted my attention.

These full and short skirts demand particular attention, for the feet and also the ankles should be covered. For the purpose of afternoon dances, when the style of the outer coat is suitable, the Russian boots that I spoke of some time ago are common, because these are easily slipped off and replaced by a tiny pair of satin sandals that are easily carried in the muff. Gaiters in no way replace these, as they must be removed to dance, and the trouble of buttoning and unbuttoning is too much to make it worth while.

For myself, I almost always wear shoes made of the same material as the dress, the stockings either to match or flesh. Black and white partly colored shoes have become too common to be any more chic. A well cut shoe, however, is extremely smart always in black or white.

With an all-black costume one can wear different colored shoes, stockings and gloves. I have seen a French woman in black and scarlet slippers. These were attractive, but only to be worn by a person who is sufficiently chic and well aware of her chicness to be unconscious that she is wearing something a little bit more striking than the ordinary woman would dare.



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LITTLE GREY HOME IN THE WEST

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

The China Press

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Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

India's Millions Loyal To Britain

Bishop Warne of Lucknow Points Out the Vital Significance of the Stand Taken by the National Congress

By Frank W. Warne
(Methodist Episcopal Bishop to India,
With Headquarters at Lucknow,
in the New York Times)

The tremendous significance of the opening keynote statement in the address of Sir Satyendra Sinha, that "millions in India are waiting to serve," and his statement of "admiration for the self-imposed burden England was bearing in the struggle for liberty and freedom, and pride that India had proved herself not a whit behind the rest of the empire in the assistance given the mother country." I fear is not appreciated by the American public.

The Indian National Congress is the greatest purely Indian organization in the Indian Empire. It is composed of thousands of elected delegates from all over India, who are the leaders of Indian thought, and was organized in 1885, and has met every year since. In this congress, more definitely than anywhere else, there is a focussing of the national advanced liberal thought. The discussions are all conducted in English, because it is the only language in which representatives of all sections and all races and languages of India can confer together and conduct national business. That which is spoken from a thousand scattered platforms during the year is in the congress gathered up and made official. The fundamental principles of this organization are:

First, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India.

Second, the gradual regeneration along all lines, mental, moral, social, and political, of the nation thus evolved; and, Third, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

In this time of war the utterances of such a congress are of superlative interest. In its deliberations India's feelings toward her rulers, from the purely Indian standpoint, are courageously expressed. A year ago, after the war had been going on for a number of months, this national congress passed the following resolution:

"The congress desires to convey

to his Majesty the King-Emperor and the people of England its profound devotion to the throne, its unwavering allegiance to the British, and its firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and at all costs."

A year ago it further stated: "England could have put today on the battlefields of Europe not seventy thousand Indian soldiers, but a wall of men."

Now the war has raged for another year and India's loyalty evidently is unshaken. One of the most popular moves that the British Government has made was to put the Indian soldier in France, side by side with other representatives of the British Empire. The time was when India said, "We are a conquered people," but after that India said, "We are no longer conquered people, we are part of the British Empire. Our soldiers are side by side on the battlefield with the English, the Scotch, the Canadians, the Australians; we are one people and part of the empire."

Just before leaving India I was up in the mountains, and a friend of mine was explaining on a map the location of Germany, the seas, and the general situation of the war, and a representative villager came in to see and hear, and said:

"Ever since my eyes have looked upon this earth I have beheld the British as my rulers. My father had them before me, and I want my children and my children's children to have them as their rulers. This rule has meant peace, prosperity and safety in our villages, on our farms, to our women and children, and our cattle. We want the British to rule over us. If the Government would only accept one man from every family in the hills, we would go to Europe, and we would shed our last drop of blood for our rulers. We cannot all go, but one from each family would mean much, and how willingly we would offer ourselves."

It is my belief that this man fairly represents the sentiment of the great middle and lower castes of the people of India, the class that Lord Curzon said he always had in his thought in all the legislation, and whom he called the "silent millions." This man, in my judgment, represents over 300,000,000 of India's people. They are the backbone of the country, and are loyal and herein is Britain's strength in India.

A Son Of Black George

A year ago the last of the single-handed Austrian invasions of Serbia had swept over that country like a flame, and its obituary was written, its requiem sung. Then there appeared in the remnant of the Serbian Army an old man, hobbling along on a stick. It was Peter Karageorgevitch, the King who five months before had surrendered the throne to a Regent because he was too ill, too old, too infirm to discharge the royal duties even in time of peace. He made an electrifying speech; he dropped his stick, caught up a rifle, and fired it at the Austrians. The downcast troops were fired with enthusiasm; in twelve days there was not an Austrian on Serbian soil, and Peter entered his recaptured capital of Belgrade at the head of his triumphant army.

With the aid now of the Germans and Bulgarians, Austria has made another invasion and conquered the country. Peter, still ill, and now 71 years old, has been fighting with his men, in the uniform of a private soldier, the dispatches say, supported on his horse, sick as he is, by two men, but still inspiring his troops by his fiery speeches and his dauntless carriage. The end has come, his army has been dispersed, his enemies have stormed over Serbian soil to Montenegro, and the old man seeks to escape to Italy. A doctor, taking refuge in a barn during a storm, sees four cavaliers approaching. Two of them lift a third, a sick man, from his saddle and bring him into the barn. There he lies, nursed through the night by his companions, and the first inmate of the barn recognizes the King of Serbia. In the morning he is taken away. In his journey down the coast an Austrian submarine watches for his ship to torpedo it, but makes a mistake and attacks the wrong vessel. At last the old man reaches Italian soil, ill, weary, but as

undaunted as ever. "I have got to live," he says, "to see victory for my people and the triumph of our just cause."

He is only a soldier now, no longer a King, he says. He has always been a soldier. He enlisted in the French Foreign Legion under an assumed name, fought valiantly, was recognized, transferred, and made a Lieutenant. As such he fought under Bourbaki in the last stand of the French against the Prussians in 1871. Captured by the Bavarians, he escaped while they were quarrelling over \$2,000 in gold that they found in his belt. Pursued, he swam the Loire and got away. Only six of the twenty-five officers of his battalion escaped death, wounds, or capture. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and a special medal was struck for him by the French Government. When the time was ripe for rebellion against Turkey he organized a force of 150 Bosnian rebels, again under an assumed name, and raised the standard of revolt. He made so much trouble for the enemy that a spy was sent to join his force and murder him, but the plot was discovered and the man blown from a gun. He slept on straw and in caves, and fought like Marion or Mosby.

A romantic life, ending as it began, stormy and heroic; the life not of a prosaic modern King, not of many a mediaeval King; Richard of the Lion Heart was an exception even in the Dark Ages. Nothing can terrify him, for he has lived with danger all his life. This war has shown us two wonderful Kings, a young King in Belgium and an old King in Serbia, who, for a moment, even in this democratic time, invest the title with the meaning it had away back in the time of its origin and bring back evanescently the reason why all men once gave their loyalty and their devotion to Kings.—New York Times.

Colonel House, The President's Ear In Europe

(New York Herald)

To carry to London and Paris, and perhaps to Berlin and Vienna, the atmosphere of Washington and to return hither with the atmosphere of these belligerent capitals, to effect, as it were, an interchange of atmosphere across the Atlantic; this is the mission of Colonel Edward Madell House as officially affirmed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, on the afternoon of each day following the publication of reports that Mr. House's mission is for altogether different purposes.

Was "Friday the thirteenth" the day that Colonel Edward ("Makepeace") House started for Europe? No, but the ill beginning of his journey would suggest that fact. However, since thirteen is a lucky number for President Wilson, it must be believed that there was some other influence, some evil genius, who cooked up in the caldron of fate so mischievous a beginning for the European mission of Mr. Wilson's special envoy as was made by that report that Colonel House's task was to discipline certain of the American diplomatic representatives abroad for their wrong activities of their little better inactivities.

Even now these reports of the disciplinary character of Colonel House's mission go flying on elusive ahead of official denials. And to better matters for the Colonel, State Department officials have ceased their mere denials and are endeavoring instead to show the reasons for and substance of this mission, which they so unhappily at the commencement referred to as an "atmospheric" mission.

Whether the idea has so appealed to all Americans or not, this is a task of vast importance to the administration. The possession of such knowledge is so essential to the administration in the conduct of foreign relations that question as to the propriety of the President's securing a private citizen for this mission should probably be withheld. The President needs this information. It can be obtained only by the personal visit of a man to those capitals who can return to Washington for personal conference with the President. The President considers that Colonel House is the man for this work. Therein lies the full explanation of the choice of Colonel House, queries as to the advice and consent of the Senate notwithstanding.

Who Is He?

This statement presents the question of why the President considers Colonel House so peculiarly fitted for this task. Who and what is Colonel E. M. House? In descriptions of him by his close friends here emphasis is invariably laid first upon Colonel House's powers of absorption and observation. These abilities of the President's special envoy are described in many words and ways, but perhaps all descriptions of Colonel House are summed up accurately enough in one, which is easy to remember, that "Colonel House will listen till hell freezes over."

A few minutes' time for digestion given to this tabloid description reveals President Wilson's primary confidence in Colonel House for this mission to be that he will not enter the atmosphere of the belligerent European capitals burdened with any atmospheric charge carried over from the United States to repel and prevent the proper reception of the surcharged pressures of the war zone which are to be registered upon the mind of Colonel House for the information of the President. In short, Colonel House is regarded by the President as free of the magnets of prejudice. He is open minded. He will fill his mind with information in the European capitals and, returning to Washington, will remove that information and lay it before the President without its having become tarnished through the journey with a single speck of personal prejudice. The President re-

gards Colonel House as a first class reporter.

Not at One Conference

This information will not be laid before the President at one conference. There will be too much of it. Colonel House will have to, after his return from Europe, continue to serve as the storehouse of the Administration for information as to political conditions in Europe. In all probability Colonel House will be ordered to Europe time and again, or whenever the European political barometer is considered to have radically changed, and he will thus saturate his mind with information on conditions in those countries and give this background or "atmosphere" to the Administration in order to guide its moves in the chess game of European affairs. Obviously Colonel House is going to be a large factor in this international game than he ever was in his original craft of Cabinet maker.

So far as can be determined from a study of the events and facts of Colonel House's life, his destiny was guided into this extraordinary and interesting path rather than into the life of a reporter, which seems his strongest bent, by the fact that his constitution, and particularly his stomach, was never strong enough to let him perform the hard work which reporters are supposed to do. Also his father left him with enough of this world's goods to make it possible for him to avoid business and the burden of routine in any active walk of life. Colonel House's father was a Texas land owner and banker. Ordinarily Colonel House would probably have become an active banker had his health permitted him to enter business. His brother, T. W. House, was formerly a banker of Houston, Texas, but has become a postmaster since the advent of the present administration. Colonel House has contented himself with managing his properties in Texas and with being active in politics. Politics has been the one field of his activities.

But there, also, the condition of his health has probably played a part in making him different from other men known to the public as active in politics. Colonel House has never thrown his hat into the ring. That he has not been able to do so is a mere theory in politics is plainly shown by the list of his past associates and friends now holding public office and by his record in Texas. But at the same time Colonel House has never undertaken the burden necessary to the management of any machine such as is operated by most influential private citizens active in politics in this country. He has been a practical politician without being immersed in practical politics.

Placed on the outside of the real field of action by circumstances of his health and of his private fortune, Colonel House has naturally developed the bent of the student and observer of broader political impulses and policies. When the development of our great industrial machines brought forth economic and industrial issues as the first problem before the American people Colonel House devoted his study to these matters and sought a means to place in practice his theories of industrial reform and reorganization for the betterment of his native State of Texas. He supported the candidacy of Governor Hogg and later was as active in securing the election to the gubernatorial office in Texas of several of his friends and political associates. To them he served as adviser, supporting their administration with his judgment of men and policies.

Found Places For Friends

All of this Colonel House accomplished without assuming the routine cares of the political "boss," duties which were repugnant to his disposition, he says, and were injurious to his health. In his large house in Houston he developed a conference in which were drawn the politicians sympathetic with the House theories. To his home came T. W. Gregory, Attorney General, then an Austin

lawyer; Albert Burleson, then a Representative from Texas and now Postmaster General; David S. Houston, then president of the University of Texas and now Secretary of Agriculture; R. E. L. Batts, then a Texas lawyer and now prosecuting the New Heaven cases; Thaddeus W. Thompson, now Minister to Colombia, and a number of other men today well known in administration circles. It is to be noted that while Colonel House has not himself been in politics, he has never missed an opportunity to place his old time associates in the very best of offices. In fact, if Colonel House has been devoted more to theory and policy than practice in politics, he has never apparently lost a chance to afford his friends opportunity for the most lucrative and distinguished practice of that profession. His influence has been felt in far more appointments under this administration than the roster of public servants from the commonwealth of Texas indicates. His advice was involved in the appointment of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State, and again in the choice of Frank L. Polk to succeed Mr. Lansing in the important office of counselor of the State Department. So it is clear how intimate is the relationship of Colonel House with the conduct of affairs of the State Department.

The intimacy of the President with Colonel House is not one of long standing. In fact, Colonel House met President Wilson through a visit the latter paid to his present adviser extraordinary in his apartment in New York while Mr. Wilson was a much talked of but not widely acquainted Presidential possibility. No doubt the thing that brought Mr. Wilson to call upon Colonel House was the influence the latter wielded in Texas and the chance of his aiding Mr. Wilson with the support of the Texas delegation in the Baltimore convention.

Equal Faith in Each Other

Just what work Colonel House did for President Wilson those days is a matter of dispute. It is true that Colonel House was in Europe at the time that President Wilson was nominated. However, Colonel House "believed Wilson to be the man," and the President clearly placed equal faith in Colonel House as an adviser to the President. At first the interest of Colonel House in the administration policies centered in the currency bill and in legislation affecting our industrial organization. But with the outbreak of the war in Europe, which Colonel House is said to have foreseen, though it is well known that the State Department did not predict, or expect this calamity and disregarded reports from Europe foreshadowing it, the President's adviser demonstrated his versatility and promptly qualified as an international expert in the peculiar field of reporter of political sentiment in the warring countries for the advice of the President.

When Colonel House paid his first visit to Europe last spring the report was widespread that he was bound upon a peace mission. This report Colonel House denied. The same report was spread about this trip. The fact that Colonel House is going to London and Paris first and may continue his journey to Berlin and Vienna lends support to the idea that he will sound out sentiment in London and Paris as to the acceptability of Teutonic peace proposals and will continue his journey to the Central Powers capitals, provided it appears the peace deed has a chance of bearing fruit in the allied countries.

Looking for Peace Signs

The truth probably is that in connection with his task of determining sentiment in the European capital Colonel House will on this and on all other visits keep a weather eye open to determine if the climate is more encouraging to a return of the dove of peace. If Colonel House is as accurate a reporter as President Wilson considers him he should be able to give Washington an advance tip on approaching signs of peace that will enable the President to take such steps as he may to render that conspicuous service as mediator in the world war that he is supposed to covet above all else.

THE RISE OF GASOLINE

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE price of gasoline has suddenly leaped into prominence as a problem. Motorists in America are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The federal trade commission may be called upon to investigate, or else a congressional committee will probe the situation. Experts of the oil companies say they would not be surprised if the price went to thirty-five cents a gallon in the near future. The reason for the rise is apparently shrouded in mystery. A dozen theories are advanced, and meantime the man with the auto or gas-engine continues to pay the bill.

The cost of gasoline affects the whole world to an extent that few people realize. The day when the auto was a rich man's toy is long past. The motors of the United States have passed the two million mark by several hundred thousand—in other words about ten million people make daily use of them in some form or other. The grocer delivers cartons in an auto-truck, the farmer plows with an auto tractor. Besides the motor-cars, there are almost a million gasoline engines in the country, driving the belts of a thousand industries, pumping water in the barren plains of the West, sawing wood, baling hay, thrashing grain. Any change in the price of gas-engine fuel is reflected in every one of a hundred different quarters.

Why is the price of gasoline rising, despite enormous production? Is it because the administration has proposed a revenue tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, and the oil men want to show the country that the industry cannot carry it? Or is it due to the storage of millions of barrels of crude oil by the interests that control its distribution? Both of these explanations have been advanced, but a close scrutiny of the facts hardly bears them out.

The situation may be summed up by saying that conditions justify higher-priced gasoline, but the rise came sooner and pushed the price higher than was absolutely necessary. The producers saw the increase coming, and apparently forestalled it a little. The fact that they stored their crude oil in anticipation of better prices was in itself a factor that brought those prices up. Thus in

Oklahoma there are today about eighty million barrels of oil in surface or pipe-line storage. Much of this cannot be bought from the holders at any price, speaking in reason. They are confident that the market will go up and they will not sell. The withdrawal of great stocks of crude oil as such necessarily forces the price up.

The Appalachian oil-fields, where the best grades of petroleum flow, have also probably an immense reserve stock, though the holders are not giving out any figures. It is no more than natural that these companies should hold up their oil, when the price goes up as it has from \$1.35 for Pennsylvania crude in August to \$2.15 for the same grade in December. The point worth noting is that in any industry, the raw material of which comes from a relatively small number of sources, any general advance in price is always greater than conditions seem to warrant, because the tendency of producers to hold their stock for a further rise quickly brings on a shortage.

Far-sighted oil men anticipated the present increase by an observation of three main factors. The first and most striking of these is the immense increase in foreign demand for gasoline. The European War might be described as a battle of motors. Countless motor-trucks, converted omnibuses, touring-cars, racing-cars, and a host of specially built vehicles form the vital means of transportation and communication on both sides. The fleets of aeroplanes and Zeppelins consume immense quantities of gasoline, though the allied blockade has forced Germany to develop several substitutes. As the world's leading gasoline producer, the United States feels the effect of this state of things in a greatly increased export business. The exports have jumped from an annual hundred million gallons before the war, to a figure between three and four hundred million gallons a year today. These latter figures represent from 30 to 40 per cent of our total production, and alone explain quite a rise in price.

The normal domestic demand for gasoline, also, increases at a surprising rate, as we add daily to our

(Continued on Page 5)



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TUTTI-FRUTTI WITH WHIPPED CREAM

Drain the liquor from canned Del Monte Brand peaches, canned pineapples and canned cherries, and stone the latter, cutting the other fruits into slices. Mix all the fruits, and put over the fire with enough of the mixed liquors in which they were canned to cover them; add a cupful of sugar and simmer for five minutes. Add a box of gelatine that has been soaked for a half-hour in a pint of cold water, and when this is dissolved, take from the fire. Set where the fruit will cool, stirring often as the mixture stiffens. When quite stiff, turn into a glass bowl, and, when cold, heap on the mixture a pint of whipped cream.

Connell Bros. Company

Agents.

For Sale at all Dealers

'Others' By Charles F. Thwing

(Note: Prof. Thwing is President Western Reserve University)

A friend of mine who is building a rather palatial home told me yesterday that he was putting into a mantel in the living room the word "Others."

"Good," I replied, despite my feeling that the word thus placed was rather a too obvious display of his spirit of altruism. Yet it was good, and better by far than to say "Philanthropy," or "Charity," or "Social Service."

The word has an air of reality and sincerity coming from its ruggedness, its simplicity, its Anglo-Saxonism.

"Others"—that expresses the fun, the exultation, the exuberance of life.

It stands for the life that is fullest and best. The most selfish being on earth should inscribe "Others" over every mantel in his house.

For no other word offers so much happiness and profit.

"Others"—A friend I have who bears on his person rolls the name

of many former associates. A letter from a widow to whom an allowance was made—a letter breathing tender gratitude—was read to him. At the conclusion he said: "That's the best pay I had rather have than that make a million."

"Others"—I know well the head of a social settlement who although freed from the need of toil says: "It is the most glorious work, the most satisfying I ever did." Her eyes only yesterday filled with tears of gratitude as she spoke to me of the children whom she makes glad.

"Others"—Well known to me is a man who, although past three-score years, works hard daily at his job, not only because he enjoys the game, but because he thus makes much money to give to worthwhile causes.

"Others"—In the biological laboratory the other day a student was handling some specimen which was rather disgusting to the sight. I asked, "Why do you do that?" The answer was, "Just to help on."

"Others"—To the late President Hayes I ventured to make the re-

mark in the course of a call with which he honored me that in my judgment his life since he had retired from the great Presidency was the embodiment of what a President ought to do. Promptly he replied: "I want to do that which ought to be done and which nobody else will do. I am president of the Prisoners' Aid Society. Who cares for the poor prisoner?"

He that would save his life shall give it.

If men only knew, they all would find "Others" a far more captivating creed than the "I," the "me" and the "my."

Selfishness is a perfectly impossible way of getting one's aim. The belief "Others" is not only good ethics and good religion (so far as it goes), but it also is sound judgment and undying happiness.

Lamb once said that all he lacked for writing like Shakespeare was "a mind to." One may say that all one lacks for following the creed of "Others" is a will to.

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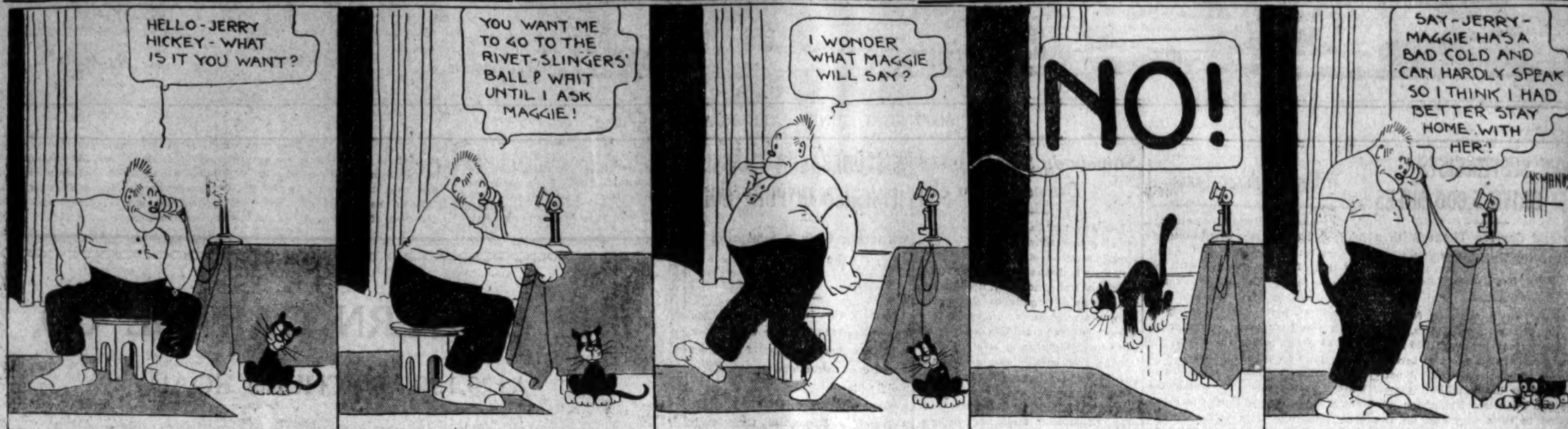
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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The Rise Of Gasoline

(Continued from Page 4)

2,225,000 automobiles, our 700,000 internal combustion engines and our 300,000 motor-boats. Each week the domestic consumption of gasoline is approximately 50,000 gallons greater than it was the week before. Such increased demand at a time of shortage is quite a factor in raising prices, though under ordinary conditions it might only stimulate the search for new wells.

The third cause of the current high price, and perhaps the most important of all, is the falling off in the flow of gasoline-bearing crude oil. This factor is likely to be overlooked, because the net production of crude oil for the year 1915 is estimated by the Geological Survey to be slightly greater than even the record-breaking output of 1914. All crude oil is not alike, however. From some of it a high percentage of gasoline can be extracted, and from other grades practically none. The 267,000,000 barrels of oil produced in 1915 have considerably less gasoline-bearing crude oil in them than the 265,000,000 barrels of 1914.

The most sensational development in the 1915 oil business was the rise and decline of the Cushing pool in Oklahoma. At its best, Cushing flowed daily 300,000 barrels of high-grade crude oil rich in gasoline. Cushing alone was largely responsible for the low-priced gasoline obtainable in the first months of 1915. Now, however, the flow has fallen off rapidly, and Oklahoma is being explored in all her corners for a successor to the Cushing field. Down in Carter County they have developed the so-called Healdton pool until it is fast taking the place of Cushing so far as mere quantity goes; but the Healdton oil is not as good a source of gasoline as was the Cushing. This same objec-

tion applies to many of the new strikes, both in the West and in the Gulf region. They are fuel oils rather than gasoline oils.

So statistics of crude production are likely to be misleading as an index to the gasoline situation. The present high-price is mainly due to a falling off in the flow of a gasoline-bearing crude, to the immense foreign demand created by the European war, and to the steady increase in domestic consumption. It is thus due to normal economic causes, though the rise itself was perhaps both quicker and higher than those causes suffice to explain. The country has to make the best of it, however, for there is little prospect of immediate relief. But there are several factors which promise to solve the problem in the end.

Promising new strikes have been made in northern Wyoming. The oil obtained from these new wells is of a grade that yields a good proportion of gasoline, and if the field holds up under development it may do much to relieve the scarcity. A continuation of the same pools apparently extends into Montana, for similar strikes have been made just over the Montana line, noteworthy as the first instances where Montana has produced oil in commercial quantities.

The high price of gasoline has encouraged prospecting for new pools all over the country. Several so-

called wild-cat borings—wells drilled on chance rather than geological indications—brought hitherto unknown fields to light. Tennessee came back to the ranks of oil-producing states in 1915. In Evans City, Pa., a 125-barrel well was opened on the Lutheran Church lot, and a rapid rise in city real estate followed. This general interest in new borings may result in the discovery of new pools, such as those in Wyoming and Montana, which will put fresh life in the market.

One of the most promising and interesting features of the situation is the continued development of the Rittman process for producing gasoline from other elements of petroleum, and even from other members of the hydrocarbon series, such as oil-bearing shales and peats. Dr. Rittman is connected with the bureau of mines. His discovery is already being put into commercial work at four different refineries, where it is expected to increase the gasoline production from a given amount of petroleum as much as 200 per cent. Should the process prove all that it promises, it will be of epoch-making importance.

By its use, all the low-grade fuel-oils, which are now being burned in locomotive and steamship engines, will become potential sources of gasoline. The supply of available raw material will thus be immensely in-

creased. All the flood of Mexican oil and the heavier asphalt-base western oils which are being used for oiling roads may be worked for gasoline.

The Rittman method is believed to be similar to the Burton process for increasing the gasoline-yield of an oil, but unlike the latter, is a discovery of the bureau of mines, and its use will be open to the industry at large. The Burton process is con-

trolled and kept secret by a large corporation.

Like other pinches of necessity, the gasoline situation may bring compensation in the stimulus it gives to exploration and invention. At least, much of the rise is due to large export business that brings us European gold in return. While high prices last, the United States will search out and develop her oil resources to the last barrel.

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of Policy
and Price

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1916

THREE SUFFRAGISTS DRIVE 5,000 MILES

Overland Carries Them With a Monster Petition To The President

Armed with a message for the President of the United States, three women have traveled over 5,000 miles by automobile in an effort to further the cause of equal suffrage. A petition signed by half a million women at the San Francisco Exposition was entrusted to their care and on the trip across country enough additional signatures were obtained to swell the total to what is probably the longest list of names ever secured on a petition of this kind.

The ladies, one from Oregon and two from Rhode Island, after looking over the motor cars offered in San Francisco, bought a Model 83 Overland, believing that they could secure the greatest amount of service from the car, as well as knowing they could receive attention from an unlimited number of Overland dealers en route.

Miss M. A. Kindberg acted as driver, Miss Ingeberg Kindstedt as mechanic and Mrs. Sara Bard Field as utility driver and helper.

During the trip the car had an average gasoline mileage of sixteen miles per gallon, using one quart of oil in the first 280 miles, and averaging 100 miles to the quart, on the rough stretches. The highest speed attained by the lady driver was fifty-two miles per hour, and then she admitted she was going some.

Through the desert the trip was uneventful, except for the fact that water was scarce, and after trying to buy, or even beg water at one particular place, they were refused and finding the radiator barely half full, thought their troubles would commence, but true to the appointments en route, they undertook the drive without the needed water and drove 156 miles, with the supply half enough, and the motor, which is the highest improved of its type, carried them fine and did not over-heat as was feared.

One blinding snowstorm was encountered from Laramie to Cheyenne, the first of the season. After debating a while as to whether or not to attempt the drive, they started out and met three other motor parties returning to town. These people advised against the trip, telling them they surely would be lost, but that "grit" necessary in a case like that asserted itself and they went through the storm to the next town, glad of the trip for the novelty, as well as testing their mount to its utmost.

Crossing the desert at one time they were lost and used a compass to set them right and traveled by that for ninety-five miles before finding a place to get proper directions.

Mrs. Field, the speaker of the trip, is carrying a message to the President of the United States from the women voters of the West, and in this trip, as well as riding, they have been stopping at all the cities along the way, speaking on the equal rights of women and have used their car as a platform in several places. The message to the President asks his support for an amendment to the national constitution giving woman the ballot.

Miss Kindberg was asked how she liked her car and said with a snap that she'd like to see any other car do a bit better or half as well.

Sontsa's Studebaker

Mother cars have figured as Christmas gifts in far greater numbers this year than ever before.

Many dealers have reported that purchasers specified Christmas morning deliveries for their new cars. In most cases the heads of the household kept the nature of their present secret and took their families by surprise.

Close to 1,000 Studebaker automobiles were ordered during the month of December, with Christmas morning delivery requested. The presentation of an automobile is in keeping with the new Christmas spirit of all year happiness.

Willard Rubber Tests

The motoring public is thoroughly familiar with the fact that practically every bit of steel used in the construction of a car is tested with extreme care by the manufacturer, even though in some cases it concerns little parts, the breaking of which would not cause danger or inconvenience in operation.

The public does not realize, however, the rubber jars in a storage battery should also be tested for tensile strength and that it is really more important than in the case of many steel parts, since the breaking of a jar may cause serious delay and inconvenience through the stalling of the motor.

The job of crossing car tracks is so severe that it sometimes breaks the springs and will sooner or later prove too much for any cheap battery jar. The Willard Storage Battery Company specifies jars which must have 3,600 pounds tensile strength to the square inch of cross section and keep their product rigidly to this standard by the most searching tests. While that might be considered excessive by some, the Willard Company feels that it must give its users an absolutely sure margin of safety.

Goodrich Tires O.K. After 15,000 Miles

Eighteen months ago the Continental Oil Company, Salt-Lake City, Utah, purchased a 2-ton Pierce truck on Goodrich Tires. Three months ago after having gone 10,000 miles one of the front tires was replaced with Goodyear S-V. After going approximately 3,000 miles the S-V gave out and was replaced with another one. The Goodrich Tire on the opposite front wheel has every evidence of outwearing the second S-V tire and if it is no better than the first one, it will probably outwear a third. When the second tire was applied, an adjustment price of \$13.00 was rendered which has been refused by the Continental Oil Company as they claimed they understood the S-V would outwear any other tire, particularly as the Goodrich Tire on the opposite front wheel had run approximately 10,000 miles when the S-V tire was applied and was still running when the Goodyear wore out. The Goodrich Tires on the rear are also still running at a mileage of approximately 15,000.

Ford Climbs Wild Mountain Trail

The first automobile to make its way into the town of Cervantes, the capital of the non-Christian sub-province of Lepanto, Philippine Islands, was a Ford, word coming from Manila that the feat was accomplished the latter part of September.

Lepanto is in the northern part of Luzon and heretofore it has been presumed that it was impossible to reach it by motor car on account of the wild and difficult nature of the mountainous country. The Ford trip was made by J. J. Fox from Tagudin, a town on the east coast of Luzon, where Fox runs an automobile line to Butac, a mountain town about twenty-five kilometers inland. In going from Tagudin to Cervantes, the Ford traveled about seventy-five kilometers over a mountain trail which in some parts is too narrow for bull-cart traffic. The route is one idling grade after another.

Somebody Steals Barney's Pet Car

Los Angeles, Cal., December 18.—Local police court annuals contain many a story illustrating the carefree way in which the motor car thief operates. None, however, approaches the barefaced impudence of the man who, a few nights ago, stepped into Barney Oldfield's famous pet touring car and drove it away into oblivion.

That any of the motor brigades should deem it possible to purloin Barney's car and get away with it, staggers the imagination of the local cafe proprietor and his friends. That the attempt could be made successfully is indeed a blow.

Barney's car is probably the best known motor vehicle in Los Angeles. On it the dean of the circuit, chasers has lavished several varieties of special finish and personal equipment. With characteristic speed demon modesty he has decorated it freely with signs and legends. "Barney Oldfield—Official Car" appears on each side in chaste gold lettering. Such was the car the bold thief calmly picked for booty and "lifted."

Oldfield himself is heartbroken over the apparent loss of his cherished chariot. He insists hopefully, however, that the car cannot be long hidden and that, he himself would be able to pick out his property, no matter how thorough an effort had been made to disguise it.

Hudson Surmounts A Difficult Test

A remarkable story of radiator and carburetor efficiency is told by A. H. Patterson, Hudson distributor at Stockton, California. Using the same Hudson with which he made the record run of 10 days and 10 hours from Detroit to San Francisco, Mr. Patterson conducted a sealed radiator test. The radiator was filled and sealed at Stockton. There were four occupants and all of them carried a fair amount of hand baggage. There also was camping and fishing paraphernalia. The route was from Stockton to Yosemite Valley via Tioga Ford to Summit. The altitude at this point was 10,000 feet. From there the way led to Mono Lake, Bridgeport, Antelope Valley, Carson Valley, Nevada, over Kingsbury Canyon grade, which is 7,500 feet high. From there the party drove to Lake Tahoe then to Lake Valley and the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, 7,600 feet altitude. From thence they went to Placerville, Plymouth, Amado County, and home to Stockton, the entire distance of 500 miles. The radiator seal was not disturbed. Not one drop of water was placed in the car. No adjustment of any kind was made to the motor.

This is only one of the numerous instances demonstrating the absolute cooling efficiency of the Hudson radiator and the lack of necessity for adjustment of the Hudson carburetor.

Markt and Co., local Hudson agents, say that on these two reasons hang a great deal of the popularity of the Hudson.

MAKING MONEY CIRCULATE

During the past year it is estimated that more than \$6,000,000 was spent by auto tourists in the New England States. Two-thirds of this amount was spent in hotels and from 25 to 30 per cent. in garages, repair shops, and accessory shops.

A STUDEBAKER CHASSIS FINISHED IN PURE GOLD

Glittering Body a Sensation of the New York Show

New York, January 3.—Costing more than \$25,000, the Studebaker gold chassis ranks as one of the most sensational attractions at the Automobile Show.

Men who have attended every Automobile Show say they were never treated to as big a surprise as this Studebaker chassis, finished from stem to stern in purest gold. It is the most expensive chassis ever built, and yet it is standard in every detail of construction, with the exception of its brilliant gold finish.

More than 350 ounces of pure gold were used, as nearly 2,000 parts are finished in gold. Only one firm in the country had the facilities to undertake the job, Yale and Towne, who had to arrange for special 15-foot vats and other equipment.

This chassis, shipped from Detroit and protected by heavy insurance, has been watched by detectives since its arrival in New York, and an armed guard is stationed near it day and night, chiefly to keep curiosity seekers from chipping off pieces of the gold for souvenirs.

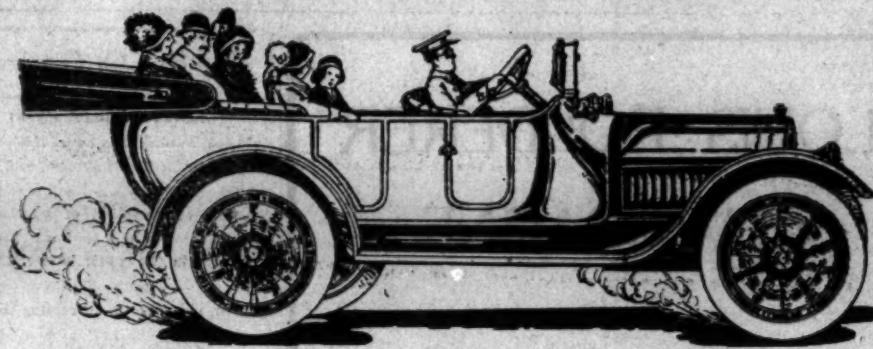
In addition to being the most expensive chassis ever on view at any motor show, this Studebaker gold chassis is costlier than any com-

plete car in the history of automobile shows. The gold chassis does more than simply repose in its majesty. Cut out, it reveals the vital mechanism of the car in a way that is an educa-

tion to those interested in seeing just how an automobile works. The gold finish lights up the little details of the chassis and shows the refinement of finish and the perfection of manufacture. It enables all who see it to observe its simplicity of construction and accessibility as well as the cleanliness of design and care in construction.

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Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

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CROWDS BESIEGE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Year's Sales Will Total From
1,000,000 to 1,500,000
It is Estimated

New York, January 2.—Crowds thronged the Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. In many of the booths visitors stood packed around some specially interesting model. Demonstrators talked until they were hoarse. Some of the good guessers in the industry have been busy recently estimating how many automobiles would be sold this year. Last year the number was about 900,000. For this year the estimates have been running all the way from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. From the interest evinced at the show, and taking this as a criterion of the country at large, it looks as if those who have placed the total output of 1916 above 1,000,000 would win. Especially around some of the lower priced cars where the crowds gathered. It was an indication that the notable reduction in prices this year is to draw a new class into automobile ownership.

Never before were cars so pleasing in appearance as at the 1916 show. Much that is new and striking in design is observed. Development in the stream line type of car is very noteworthy. It is a fact that each year the automobile looks more like itself—its real nature. In the beginning cars were broad and blunt, heavy and inert looking. They did not indicate by line or appearance that they were self-propelled. They suggested some grotesque wagon waiting for a team to come around. When they did move the senses were shocked.

How different the cars of this year are. They suggest, even to the casual eye, speed and power. Subtly, it is written in every line of their long, purposeful bodies. They seem only to stand in the showroom at pause, ready to move off at an early call, and with precision, on some journey. It seems only natural that an automobile should look like itself, but the end of today—the beautiful streamline bodies—has been attained only through the prolonged effort of many gifted designers. It shows that with commercial aims much of art has been entwined in the development of the automobile, for a principle of the greatest art is that a thing should express its nature. This is seen at once in architecture, in that a building outwardly should look like the inward use it serves—so that when it is stated that an automobile looks like itself, instead of like a wagon, it means that the designing of the car has reached the very highest point of excellence.

Not only in the body design of the car has the movement been steadily away from an appearance of rigid inertia, but within the car, in the tonneau, every endeavor is to get away from a cramped fixedness. So this year, more than ever before, the seats are arranged so as to give the convenience of a room—a smaller parlor car. This tendency is seen in the increase of the divided seat arrangement and in the number of swivel seats.

Germany Has Found A Gasoline Substitute

Some instructive stories are published in The Commercial Motor relative to automobile matters in Germany and Austria, one of the most interesting, in view of the ever-increasing demand for motor spirit, being the statement that a German chemical expert has discovered a new alcoholic fuel from which excellent results are said to be obtained.

The new spirit, which possesses a specific gravity of 90 to 95, is mixed with benzole or gasoline in the proportions of one to five, and scarcely any carburetor adjustment is found necessary for its satisfactory use. It is said that millions of gallons will shortly be manufactured by German firms, which will materially relieve the scarcity of gasoline throughout the country. Substitutes for rubber tires and indeed, all rubber goods are, however, not so readily discovered, and in Berlin there is said to be so serious a shortage of the raw material for the manufacture of tires that no civilians except doctors are permitted to drive automobiles. Rubber is smuggled into the country in many ingenious forms, the latest vehicle for this traffic being sausage skins. All rubber floor cloth and rubber scraps of every description are being carefully collected and used to supply the deficiency.

In Austria a general requisition of all auto tires, new and old, has been made, and a Government order recently issued compelled owners to hand over their precious tires within twenty-four hours or to undergo a year's imprisonment.

In one respect at least motoring in

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS
THE BRIDE'S
FIRST AT HOME

Germany may possibly benefit eventually from the war. Most German roads have generally borne a reputation of being in very fair condition, but in certain parts, notably in the north, many of the roads were deplorable. This is now being set right at practically no cost to the localities by employing war prisoners on making and repairing the roads wherever the necessity for such work exists.

Many-Cylinder Motors Feature Of Big Show

New York, December 19.—The sixteenth show of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will open at 2 p.m. on Friday afternoon, December 21. On New Year's Day and until the close of the show the hours will be from 10 a.m. till 11.30 p.m., excepting Sunday.

While the cars themselves will be the main attraction, there is always great interest displayed in the accessory and sundry line. This department will occupy the two top floors. Among the exhibits will be new starting and lighting systems, mechanical horns, spark plugs, windshields, etc., and the display will be more comprehensive than ever before.

Because of the appearance on the market of numerous new cars of the multiple-cylinder type, these will naturally form one of the show's most attractive features. Four and six cylinder cars have been seen in quantity for years, but this year numerous companies will show eight and twelve cylinder models. The "Eight" made its debut at the last national show, but the "Twelve" will be seen on exhibition for the first time. While the natural supposition would be that eight and twelve cylinder cars should cost far more than models having a smaller number of cylinders, perhaps one or two exceptions, market of numerous new cars of the putting them out at a price below what the Sixes cost last season. Moreover, one of the pleasant surprises in price in practically every class of car.

While many visitors at the Automobile Show go to see what is new in the way of mechanical contrivances and improvements, there is an enormous percentage, particularly among women visitors, who go to observe the outer physical refinements. The average woman cares little about looking under the hood or opening up the rear axle housing, even though she may understand the workings of a motor. Nowadays people take it for granted that the mechanical parts of a car are up to a certain standard and that too a very high standard. New ideas in interior decoration, upholstery, the convertible body with either open car or limousine possibilities, the seating arrangement, designed with the comfort of passengers in view, the artistic exterior lines and color combinations of the body—all of these come in for a large share of consideration. Automobile salesmen say that it is truly remarkable how quickly show visitors notice points of minor refinements without their attention being called especially to the same. Advance data on what the majority of exhibitors will display at the show reveals the fact that there is much to please the automobile connoisseur and layman alike.

IMPRESSIVE AUTO FACTS

More than 2,000,000 motor cars were registered in the various States in July, 1915. Fully 12,000,000 barrels of gasoline and 10,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil are consumed annually in automobiles.

TIRE DEVELOPMENT MADE SPEED POSSIBLE

Rapid Rise in Racing Followed
Improvement in
Construction

The first auto race ever held was in Chicago in 1895. Two wheezy power-buggies started a run to Waukegan and return on a cold November day over streets of crusted snow. The seventy miles were travelled in 9 hours and 20 minutes, at the tremendous rate of 7.5 miles per hour. The startling fact was not the speed, but that the power-buggies would run at all.

That was the insignificant start—but from then until 1914 there was very rapid increase in the speed attained each year. A French race in 1895 developed speed of 14.3 miles per hour over a 740-mile course. The French kept ahead of the American inventors in perfecting the gasoline engine until 1909, Lancia in 1904 driving a Fiat in the Florio Cup race at 72 miles an hour.

Then for ten years it seemed that motor racing had reached a dead level. Between 1904 and 1914 there was only increase of six miles an hour, and not until Eddie Pullen urged his speedy Mercer over the Corona, Cal., track in 1914 at the rate of 87.8 miles per hour, did the mark of 87.8 miles per hour seem to be reached.

Since that time records have fallen thick and fast. Ralph De Palma in his Mercedes started the ball rolling at Indianapolis on Decoration Day by averaging 89.4 for 100 miles. Less than a month later Dario Resta, at Chicago, eclipsed that record by averaging 97.5 miles per hour, and on last Labor Day, Gil Anderson made the mark still better by driving 350 miles at 102.5. In a match race held early in October at Sheepshead Bay, Resta again raised the mark to 105.4 for 100 miles.

Eddie Pullen's Mercer, at Corona, was shod with a new type of tire, built of two layers of rubber-impregnated, rubber covered cables. The new tire had been developed in Silvertown, England, as a type not only stronger, but so resilient that it would effect great economies in gasoline consumption and tire cost.

As a result of the use of this tire, Pullen averaged 87.8 miles per hour. At the Indianapolis race last year the drivers turned en masse to the American built tire of this type—the Goodrich-Silvertown, and since that time have used it almost without exception.

One of the great features of racing, until the past two years, was the changing of tires. Swinging around a curve, a tire would rip from its fastenings and if lucky enough to escape without accident, the driver would slow down and run to the pits on his rim. Terrific speed heats the fabric body, and heat is the worst enemy of rubber.

It takes no time at all for an overheated tire to blow out and it used to be a common sight to see a driver limp into the pits with a smoking tire cut to ribbons.

The past year, however, witnessed a complete reversal. Close followers of the drivers and their records were the first to notice that there were fewer accidents and far less tire changes. Non-stop records jumped from 250 miles to 500 miles. Considering the speed at which the cars were driven, the absence of accidents is remarkable.

How Ford Cars Are Assembled

To the thousands of visitors who each month pass through the Ford factory in Detroit one of the most popular operations is the final assembly line down which passes each of the Ford cars which make up the immense Ford factory assembly. The observer sees the car on the long elevated track grow part by part from a rear axle to the finished chassis which leaves the assembly line under its own power.

In the Ford final assembly all the units meet the conveyor at the point where they are needed. At the start

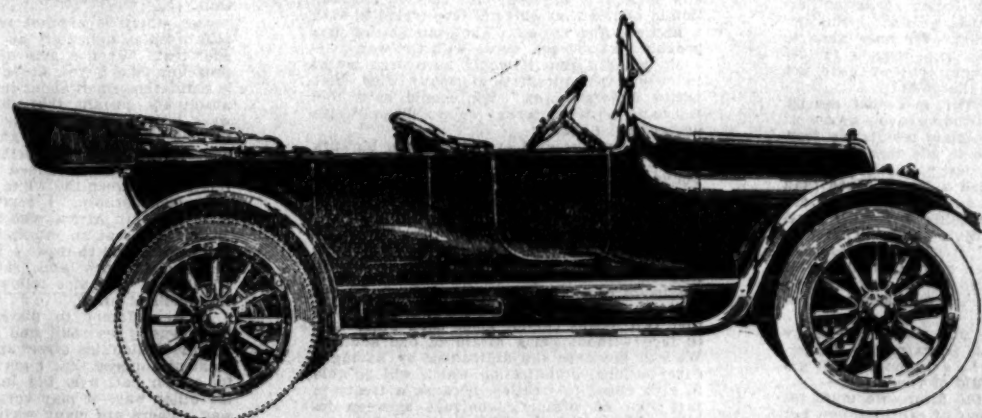
of the track a front axle unit, a rear axle unit and a frame unit are assembled in motion by means of a chain conveyor and as it moves down the room at a constant speed of eight feet per minute each man assembles one part or does one operation which is assigned to him, so that when the chassis reaches the end of the line it is ready to run under its own power.

After the gasoline tank is assembled a number of small units are added, such as the hand-brake control lever, gasoline feed pipe and fender irons, until the point is reached at which the motor is placed in the frame.

Ordinarily the setting of a motor in the frame is a long operation, but in the Ford assembly the motor is elevated by a hoist and lowered into place.

Model
75

Overland
Electric Lights
Electric Starter



Every Advantage You Want

In this car you will find everything that makes it up-to-date. Point for point it compares with many cars costing considerably more money.

It has all the advantages that come with light weight, real quality and sturdiness of construction.

It has been built to give the greatest service at the lowest possible operating cost.

The motor is a four cylinder, long stroke, small bore, en bloc type of the latest design. It has a surplus of power always in reserve for the long, hard pull. And it is exceedingly economical in operation.

The long wheelbase gives ample room for a handsome, comfortable, five passenger body. Yet the car weighs only 2160 pounds.

Specifications

Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cool Dash
Deep, Soft Upholstery—High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tires 31" x 4", non-skid on rear

Demountable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
Mingie
Rain-elastic Windshield, ventilating type,
bullet-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; hinged rug roll; foot rest; tire
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tire
repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a, Jinkee Road.

Shanghai and Hankow.

Telephone 3809

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

1915 A Record Year

The year 1915 has gone into the records of automobile manufacturers and holders of motor car company securities as a most memorable one. The year was marked by profits on an unprecedented scale, in spite of sharp reductions in prices of cars, by production totals averaging almost double those of the preceding year, and by increased distributions to stockholders and phenomenal advances in the market prices of automobile stocks.

The demand for passenger cars in this country has been on a scale surpassing the expectations of the most optimistic, and the war threw on the American automobile manufacturer the burden of supplying the world with motor cars.

In the early part of the year, the demand from the belligerent nations of Europe for vehicles resulted in a complete change in the character of our exports in motor cars. Shipments abroad of trucks and other commercial vehicles in the year ended June 30, 1915, were 35 times those of the preceding twelve months, and exports of passenger cars were but four-fifths those of 1914. In the more recent months the demand for American passenger cars from Central America,

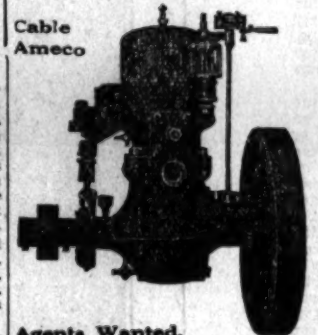
South America, Australia and the Far East has assumed proportions and indicated possibilities which give basis to the prediction that the American automobile manufacturer is to become the dominant factor in the motor car trade of the world, especially in low priced machines.

Holders of the automobile stocks have reaped a rich harvest in the past year. Dividends, initial and increased, have been the feature of the period, and extra "rights" have been distributed in certain cases.

The stock of the four companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange have had record-breaking advances in the past twelve months. The extreme range of price movement in these issues is shown in the following table:

	High	Low	Advance
General Motors com.	558	82	476
General Motors pfd.	136	90%	45%
Willys-Overland com.	268	87	181
Willys-Overland pfd.	116	95%	19%
Studebaker com.	195	35%	159%
Studebaker pfd.	119%	91	28%
Maxwell com.	92	15%	76%
Maxwell 1st pfd.	100	43%	57%
Maxwell 2nd pfd.	68%	18	50%

American Detroit Marine Motors



Motors for Work and
Pleasure.

Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will
burn Gasoline, Kerosene
or other oils.

Send for Catalogue and
Big Discount to Agents

Agents Wanted,
AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,
502 Boston St. Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

After the War Is Over—Then What?

George Bernard Shaw Analyses the Prospects of Peace, Objects to Utterly Crushing Germany, Points Out the Momentous Possibility of an Alliance Between Germany and Russia Which Would Threaten Another and Greater War, Protests Against Using Colored Soldiers and Declares That It Is Not Too Soon to Form a Union of Christian Nations to Meet the Growing Menace of the Yellow Races

By George Bernard Shaw

The Noted English Social Philosopher.

DIPLMACY will have two problems after the war. It will have the immediate problem as to the terms on which this war must be ended, and it will also have the further, wider and more important problem of the future of Europe, and of what those terms are to lead up to. Whether they will be governed by the serious consideration of the future of Europe, I do not know.

I may speak of the terms of peace which ought to be already in negotiation—and for all we know possibly are in negotiation—and I know what the result of my even mentioning such a term as peace terms will be. Immediately some one will rush forward and say, "Shaw wants to stop the war!" He has given the order to cease fire; we are lost; let him be shot!" That is not an exaggeration of the sort of thing that goes on, and, therefore, to reassure the people who have that sort of nervousness, I want to say that it is not true that I have the power to stop the war by holding up my fingers. If I had that power the war would have been stopped a long time ago, for I should have exercised that power.

It must be clear that the discussion of the terms of peace will have to be entered on seriously for many months, possibly a year, or even longer, before the actual peace can come about, and unless we contemplate going on with the war for a length of time that may leave us in a serious position, no matter whether we are victorious or not, we ought to advocate the immediate beginning of the discussion of the terms of peace. A Peace Council should be established at once in order to find out on what terms the war should be ended. Until we know what the terms will be we do not know what we are fighting for, and I know very well we do not always want to know what we are fighting for. Sooner or later all the fighting that can be done will be done, and generally rather overdone. I think we might say we have come to that period of the war at which the possibilities of improvement on our character are exhausted, and it might be well to make up our minds as to what we really want to get out of the war.

I suggest a few questions to show things we shall have to make up our minds about. With regard to Germany. Do we want a strong Germany after the war, or do we want a crushed Germany after the war? Many people have given this matter no consideration, they have given the future of Europe no consideration, and that seems a question which it is almost incredible for anybody to ask.

Some people ask why we should have a strong Germany after the war. It is possible we may want a strong Germany after the war, because the alternative would be to leave us without a bulwark between Germany and another power, to which at present Germany is acting as a very formidable bulwark. For instance, we may be very much afraid of Germany after the war, but do we want a Russian supremacy after the war? We may want to crush Germany—we may have reasons for doing it—but I want to point out we have not made up our minds on the point.

What exactly do we fear, and what exactly do we desire? For the whole reason we are at war is that there are certain results we fear. I should like to be able to add that there are also certain results we desire, but I am afraid in this war fear has had a larger share than we desire for a definite result. There are many Englishmen who think a British hegemony would be a desirable thing. That is a thing to be considered. It may be a desirable end of the war; in fact, it may be the desirable end of the war to leave us in a position in which England would be the mistress of the whole situation.

It has turned out in this war, as Germany has discovered, that it is an extremely dangerous thing to be so powerful a nation that all the rest of Europe are afraid of you.

In the diplomacy of the future we must get rid not only of our excess of cautiousness, but we must get rid as well of this slow and undignified lunacy of which we have had too much of late, which represents Britannia as being a sort of cinematograph heroine who is being betrayed. Now, having said that about our attitude, we will have to consider whether our diplomacy in the past has been so successful that we could safely go on exactly in the same lines as we have been going on.

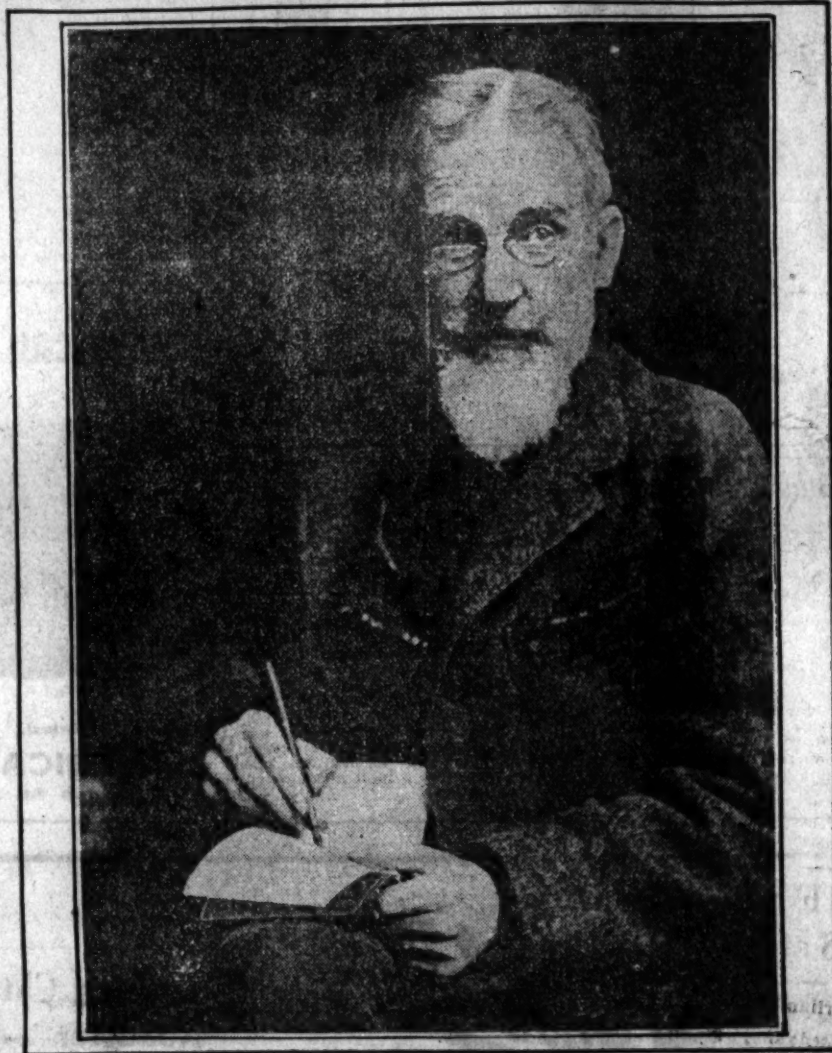
What has been the net result of our diplomacy during the past ten years, the net result as regards the European situation? It has been to make Russia absolutely the mistress of the situation. We have put in the power of Russia to set all the Western Powers slaughtering one another by simply mobilising an army corps on her western frontier. As a diplomatic result, I regard that as monstrous and absurd. In diplomacy we have to stand or fall by the things that are actually done. As a matter of fact, by not thinking in a proper way we have brought about the position we are now in, and that, I think, condemns all our diplomacy.

German diplomacy was equally bad in a different way. The result of German diplomacy was that whereas Germany stood face to face with two declared enemies, France and Russia, she discovered that when she fought those Powers she had three other first-rate Powers against her, England, Italy and Japan.

Now, I come to the question, What can diplomats do in the future? After the war diplomacy will be more important than ever, for hitherto it has been so unimportant that it has been left in the hands of incompetent people. We have not had really expert diplomats. They have got us into endless messes, and they do not get us out of them. There will be, in a sense, after the war, more real diplomacy than there has been before. Diplomats begin their work with alliances and guarantees enforced by threats of war. I might add, with reference to places like the Balkan Peninsula, that bribes come into the matter very considerably, but, nevertheless, these bribes have threats of war at the back of them, and we have had illustrations of that recently. Therefore, when we offer a bribe it is very often accompanied by a guarantee. We deal in alliances and in guarantees, and at the back there is always the threat of war. I hold the strong opinion that you should never hold out a threat without a guarantee.

Just before the war there was a remarkable utterance of Sir Edward Grey which showed that he at last saw that one of the mistakes we made was not to guarantee Germany.

A few years ago, in 1911, we threatened Germany and we bitterly humiliated Germany. Mr. Lloyd George was the gentleman who saw to that. When the Kaiser put on his shining armor, Mr. Lloyd George put on his shining armor, and he said to the Germans, "If you go



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

to war we go in on the other side." The consequence was that Germany had to back down, and since that Germany has been in a condition of humiliation which is very trying to such a high-spirited nation. That humiliation has probably a good deal to do with the war.

My point is that it would have been better to couple that threat to Germany with some better understanding. We should have told Germany on what terms we would guarantee her against Russia.

Turkey was a good example of the bulwark of Russia. Another example was Morocco, so bound up that we should not have a hostile Power too close to Gibraltar. I do not know what Morocco thinks of the guarantees of her independence now. Afghanistan is another case, and I do not know how long she will last. As for Belgium, we all know what happened. And so we see that buffer States are really not much use. Buffer States ought to be discarded altogether, for it is a humiliating thing that two States cannot meet each other face to face without being afraid of one another. We can get over the difficulties by having a super-national organization which will be able to give effect to treaties, because a treaty is just like an ordinary contract between individuals, except that the contract between individuals can be enforced in the courts.

If we have the super-national organization it will be superior to the two individuals and will enforce the treaties. A treaty will never be more than a scrap of paper until you have a great or super-national power to enforce it. Even when we establish an organization which will make us less anxious about the future there will still be the important question of the balance of power between Eastern civilization and Western civilization, between the white and the yellow nations. The present war has given us reasons to be very anxious upon this point. I venture to suggest that there will be two conditions upon which alliances can remain stable, and those two conditions are psychological homogeneity and political homogeneity. Until you have got these conditions, as between two States or three States, there is no use in making alliances between them.

Now, how are we going to decide psychological homogeneity? Well, the religious test is one, I think, you may neglect, and the reason is that there are in the world very few religious people. It is a mistake to regard the mass of a population as really religious. Religious people have a sort of vocation, and it was recognized in the early time that religion was a vocation. If we compare two such nations as the Japanese and the English—the Japanese, or Shinto, religion is a Buddhist religion, and the English religion is Christian. We shall find, however, when it comes to business they have very much the same view of religion. The things they are in earnest about are the same, but when you apply other tests you will find there are very serious differences between them. If you hold a long conversation with an intelligent Japanese, and that man, as sometimes happens, is a journalist, and writes an account of what is said, you make the curious discovery that one-half of what you have been saying has been unintelligible to him, and very different from what you meant. You suddenly discover that when you get away from the region of politics to abstract subjects that this man has an entirely different mind from your own, and consequently you have managed to misunderstand one another completely. That means that you and that man are not psychologically homogeneous, and if you enter into an alliance with him he will understand one thing and you will understand another.

Then there is another test, that of miscegenation, which occurs when a person of one race marries a person of another race. If an English woman marries a Japanese man everybody feels that that is miscegenation. We feel it at once, we are surprised at its occurrence. On the other hand, if an English woman marries an American, it never occurs to us to object to the arrangement. It seems perfectly

natural, and that shows that we are psychologically homogeneous with the Americans.

When there is another test, which I should pass over as delicately as possible. It is the odor test. When a man of different color approaches you, if you are conscious that there is a different smell about that man you may be absolutely certain that no matter how you wash yourself there will be a smell about you to that man. I do not want to set that up as a particular test. Nevertheless, it influences people very much indeed. It influences the relations between the white man and the negro very considerably. I remember a friend of mine in South Africa, who was extremely hurt on hearing that an intelligent Zulu, whom he had endeavored to make a friend, had dropped his acquaintance and said: "My English friend is a very nice fellow, but I do not like the smell of him."

If we attempt to disregard psychological homogeneity we shall find it cropping up and making difficulties afterward. Do not for one moment suppose that I am assuming superiority on our part over the Japanese. It may be the other way—it may very well be the other way. There are many ways in which the Japanese are very much more delicate in their habits. When a Jap sees us go into a restaurant and sees us use forks which have been used by thousands of people before us, he is horrified, and his views may be right.

I recognize the American as being psychologically homogeneous to myself. It may be that compared to the Japanese both the American men and myself are blackguards, but the point is that the American is the same sort of a blackguard as I am.

Now, I come to another question, which is still more serious, as regards the immediate future, and that is the question of political homogeneity. There are two political extremes with which we have to deal—there is anarchy and autocracy. They are very much alike, and, curiously, they are alike in the making of alliances. We have the French republic and the American republic. Here there is a constitutional monarchy; we have Germany, which has a rather less constitutional monarchy, and we have the anarchy of Mexico and the autocracy of Russia. In order to form a stable alliance with a State it must be organized in such a way that when a representative of the Government says certain things will be done, they will be done. Take the United States of America. As a matter of fact, the President of the United States of America cannot commit the United States of America to anything. It is unconstitutional. On the other hand, in Russia you have a Czar whose will is absolute law. If you leave all power in the hands of one man he may change his mind, he may lose his temper, he gets older, perhaps is extremely hot in temper and ready to sacrifice the whole peace of Europe.

That system gives you no guarantee of stability, and yet you are driven to the conclusion that alliance with a democratic State is impossible. If we propose anything in the nature of a permanent alliance between us and Russia, we should have to say, if you want any alliance with us we really must ask you to alter your political constitution entirely. It would be a great convenience to us if Germany did the same thing, and of still more importance if we ourselves should do so, because our present form of democracy is behind the times. If we remain like this it may be impossible for us to enter into any big attempt to federalize and internationalize the States of the West.

It is very much to be desired at the present moment that we should have a larger extension of republican institutions, because this war has shown that monarchy is rather a dangerous institution from the point of view of peace. Curiously, monarchy has now become almost entirely universal. German monarchy. All the kings seem to belong to the same German family. As long as we have got a king at all we cannot prevent that king from hav-

ing a tremendous influence with the government. It is an extremely difficult thing to say that you don't agree with the king, especially if you are moving in the same society as the king. If you do, you will have your wife coming to you the next day and saying: "If you get on the wrong side of the king, I shall not be able to marry Lucy to anybody of social importance; we shall be ruined; the king won't meet us, and we shall not be able to get into society."

There are a great many good points about a President who has not got a complete mastery of good society and is changeable from time to time, and does not get old and does not get insane, while you also have an early opportunity of getting rid of him if he does go mad. Any political change must be a voluntary act on the part of a nation. If we suggested that it would be very convenient indeed to have a much more republican state of things in Germany or in Russia we would at once expose ourselves very properly to the remark: "Well, supposing we make these changes, what are you going to make?"

Any person considering what is going on at the present time and what has gone on in the last few weeks will see that if we have democracy in this country, it is on the run, and its enemies know it is on the run. We are getting rid of certain old laws. For instance, we have got to a certain point as regards suppressing the liberty of the press. A little time ago when a labor leader was prosecuted by the Government he was brought before the court and the trial was held in secret. Then the Government came along with a policeman and went into a newspaper office, and the policeman, no doubt under the guidance of an engineer, took the essential parts of the machinery, put them into his pocket and said: "Now stop your paper, and you won't start it until you say that the things you said were not right."

The paper, of course, made the required statement, knowing perfectly well that nobody would pay the slightest attention to it or imagine it was sincere. There has been no particular objection made on the part of the press.

If it had been brought into court, and so brought before the public, very possibly the paper would have been convicted for making a statement which it ought not to have made. The course taken by the Government was calculated to convince everybody that what the Globe newspaper says was perfectly true, and many people are convinced it is true. As a matter of fact, if Lord Kitchener had blackened Mr. Asquith's eye Europe would have laughed, and it would have made no difference to the war.

The war, I think, was fundamentally the fault of the democrats of this country, of the Socialists of this country. I think I may claim to have been the first person to really make a strong case against Germany in this war. I got into a little trouble because in order to make a sound case I had to make the Germans a present of the official case. I said there was no occasion whatever for Germany to have flown at the throat of France as she did. The danger was Russia, because Russia had mobilized. Why did not Germany fight Russia and assume that the rest of the world would not attack her? She had some reason for fear that France might have attacked her under the alliance between France and Russia. Nevertheless, if she had fought Russia and France had then attacked her, Germany would not have been the aggressor. France would have been the aggressor and Germany the defender. If that had happened, surely it would have been impossible for us to go to the rescue of France. Where Germany made the mistake was that she simply made war straight away, she flew at France, she flew at Russia and thus practically lost the sympathy of the whole world and brought on the attack of even her own ally, Italy.

That is a good case against Germany, but why was it that Germany could not trust the Western democracy to stay by her and give her a fair fight if attacked? I am afraid the reason was that for the last ten years the democrats of the west of Europe and of this country in particular have not been doing their duty. We ought to have been on the verge of a revolution several times over, so as to make Mr. Asquith understand that his extraordinary indifference to public liberty is a thing which could not be tolerated in this country. We led Mr. Asquith to believe he could do what he liked, and if we let our own Government do that then we must let foreign governments do it. Was it right, or was it quite fair to ask the Kaiser to take the risk of trusting the British democracy and the French democracy, when neither British nor French democracy had shown itself right in dealing with its own people and movements?

Democracy in this country must be far more active than it has been if the foreign governments are to rely upon it when it comes to the certain aspects of this war, which bring in new considerations or very nearly new considerations. As long ago as the American Civil War there has been a great deal of fighting done with negro troops. We are a great Eastern as well as a great Western power, and in recent years France has become an African power. I do not like the Germans being killed by the Senegalese, although the Senegalese are on my side. I do not like the idea of having the German throats cut by the Gurkhas. I feel uneasy at this development, where a highly civilized power can bring in an immense number of quite a strange race. I do not like to call them lower than ourselves, but I do not like to see them cutting the throats of higher civilizations. I do not like the idea of London, Paris or Berlin being sacked by these people. The wars of the future are going to be disastrous if we employ these soldiers. Germany has not got this kind of troops. They are all Germans and they can all understand the orders which are given in the same language. That is one of the things which really gives one furiously to think. It is the possibility of using colored troops in that way which makes it very important for us to make our alliance and arrangements for the future so as to see to what extent this power is to be controlled.

I read the other day that Robert Blatchford said if we liked we could put 50,000,000 Indians in the field, and that made Mr. Blatchford feel very optimistic. It does not make me feel optimistic. It makes me begin to wonder whether we cannot find some method of warfare for crushing our opponents with something less than millions of men. My ideal is that the wars of the future should be fought out between three or four spectacled professors, who could sit around the table and work out the result.

In making our terms and in making such

alliances as may follow those terms, we have to remember that the cost of victory may possibly be greater than the cost of defeat. If we defeat Germany heavily we might drive Germany to try and make a combination with the United States. Germany might say to the United States: "Here is this British power, this terrible naval power, which we with all our organization have been unable to resist. We were the most formidable power on the continent, we have been beaten by the British; you see how we have been hemmed in. The British had us, we were hemmed in between Britain and France, and on the other side by Russia. You are in the same position. England has got you between her fleet and Japan with its fleet."

"You have got to look to yourself. Would it not be better in order to balance this tremendous power to form a combination with us? Had we not better form that combination and freeze out England, as she has hemmed us in?"

It is no use in saying we never intended to hem in Germany or tried to. The fact remains that we did, and at the present moment we are glad that we did it. Carry our victory too far and we may drive Germany and America into one another's arms, and a nucleus like that may possibly be joined by a good many small nations. They may be joined by Sweden, because of the Swedish terror of Russia. If we utterly disregard them we may drive them into the arms of Germany.

There is still a graver possibility: Supposing the next combination was to take place between Germany and Russia. The best combination will be the one which I advocated before the war, which I advocate still, and which I shall advocate after the war. I suggest a League of Western Civilization, from the Rocky Mountains to the Carpathians. I want Western civilization organized on a democratic basis. I want to see the nations guaranteeing France against Germany, Germany against England and Germany against Russia, and so on. I do not believe that there can be any peace in the world until there is peace between England, France and Germany. I take that to be absolutely plain. The only thing the war will accomplish will be this: It will destroy the credit of that Prussian military machine which has so terrified us. I was never much afraid after that machine broke down at the outset of the war. The result of the war depended on the carrying on of the wonderful programme of the Germans, which was to carry them to Paris in a fortnight.

Before the war the Germans thought their army was irresistible. Everybody knew his place. There was only to be a finger held up in Germany and the military machine would go forward irresistibly, and nothing could stand against it. If you ask an English officer he will tell you that he knew nothing about it, but all he supposed was "there would be a most awful muddle and the Lord knows what would happen." It came to the point; we got mobilized in about a fortnight; we were perfectly prepared; our fleet was ready; our expeditionary force was ready. Of course there was no preparation for what came afterward.

What happened with Germany? They knew they were going through Belgium, and they knew that the first obstacle to be met with was Liege, which was so fortified that it could only fall to siege guns. They arrived before Liege with no siege guns, with only field artillery, and it held out for a fortnight, and so they lost the whole war by losing that fortnight. When the siege guns came they were the Austrian siege guns. Then they made their advance with the enormous superiority of numbers, and they were again held up when they tried to get through at Ypres. They did everything that could be done to get through, but they did not get through. As a matter of fact we have shown, and perhaps it was necessary to show, that we could fight the German army, and we could stop it. We have done that.

Now there has come the time at which it would be perfectly possible for the Foreign Secretary of England to say: "Gentlemen, our cards are on the table; we know perfectly well what is happening to you and you know what is happening to us; you know your armies are utterly scattered; you know we can play the game as you have played it; we are going to outlast you, as we have plenty of men and we have more money than you can lay your hands on; although it has brought us great damage and the slaughter has been horrible, nevertheless we know you are suffering from the same injuries, and you must see that you cannot hold out much longer; at any rate, we can hold out quite sufficiently long enough to exhaust your vitality, but nevertheless we invite you to consider what is going to be the end of it. Don't let us be like bad chess-players and play right out to our last. Why should we exhaust ourselves still further by playing the last move; why not discuss now on what terms we are going to stop?"

The war has done everything a war can do, and that is really to settle the most important question. Now I suggest what we have got to do is to make that Western Democratic League a League of America, France, England and Germany, which would be joined by the Belgian and other States for their own purposes. If we succeed in showing Germany that after this war she had better be our friend than our enemy because none of us will want another war for a good many years, the only thing we can do is to make the whole West, as it were, solid.

Then we have a remoter terror before us. I mean that the time may approach when the white civilization may have to fight for its life against the whole mass of yellow and Oriental civilization. We want to produce a combination that will make an attack of that description virtually impossible. If we are going to make this effective we must begin at home. We must make our democracy a real thing. If we have to deal with backward States we must have equality and liberty among ourselves, and we must cure the sham democracy which is ruining us at the present time.

We want to make sure at the present time that before any man can be trusted by the democracy or can be entrusted with any high official position he must go through certain tests and training. I believe in the future we shall have to restrict these high offices. I am sure the time will come when we shall insist that all men who aspire to be in the Cabinet or wish to be diplomats, should go through those tests, and shall thus be beyond all question in their diplomacy and their character. When we have got that and have got all the liberty and equality that is needed, then there will be no quarrel as to how the other races are to get the biggest share in the white man's burden.

To bring about anything like that we need a new political machinery which I have called a super-national machinery.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1916

POLICE DEFEATED BY CLUB, 3 TO ONE

Weakened By Absence of Yorke And Lawson, Custodians Die Hard

LEAGUE RACE IS CLOSE

In Second Division Public School and St. Xavier Teams Win Easily

There was plenty of incident on the S.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon when the home club, after a hard fought game, vanquished the Police eleven by 3 goals to 1. The conditions were ideal for football and although a stiff breeze blew from the Loongfai end it had no material effect on the play. The Police were minus the services of Yorke and Lawson but capable reserves were found in Dixon and Champney while the club turned out as advertised.

The game was a little late in starting and the opening stages favored the Club who were the first to settle down and Hardwick, nicely served by Clifford, was conspicuous with some fine runs on the wing and Macmillan was forced to save his charge from both Clifford and McLachlan. Quayle came to the rescue of his side time and again and his lengthy kicking often relieved the pressure.

A great run by Doyle on the Police left boded danger but Robertson's shot was charged down and shortly afterwards both Doyle and Elie were slightly injured. Elie continued after a brief respite but it was seen that Doyle was limping badly and his subsequent play suffered in consequence. Favoring the short passing methods the Club's quietists proved adept at the game and the ball was constantly in the Police territory.

Macmillan nearly blundered at a high curling shot from McLachlan and Quayle saved at the expense of a fruitless corner. Keeping up the attack Leslie made a fine attempt to score and immediately afterwards Clifford shot hard and true for goal only to see the ball cannon off Quayle behind the line. At the other end some neat work by Watson resulted in Robertson shooting straight at Rasmussen who easily cleared and shortly afterwards Elie shot yards wide when well placed.

Play soon veered towards the other end and a fine pass from McLachlan saw Leslie race away on his own and from a glorious center Clifford tapped the ball into the net. For this the Club were fully deserving but the Police immediately were on equal terms. Watson had pushed the ball forward to Robertson but McLachlan intervened by knocking the ball down with his hands and being in the penalty area Robertson was entrusted with the kick and made no mistake. The Club were down on the attack again and from a corner kick Adams handled the ball. McLachlan however shot over the bar much to the relief of the Police partisans who were evidently well satisfied to see the teams cross over level at half time.

The resumption saw the Club continue to show much superior football and chief danger came from the left wing where Leslie was responsible for many excellent runs. Through being off-side he was however constantly pulled up. After ten minutes Elie retired from the game and with ten men the Police were acting on the defensive. Leslie, McLachlan and Clifford each made unsuccessful attempts to score but the Club took the lead when Macmillan carried the ball too far. Lining the goal line the Police faced the ball and from the kick Forshaw passed to McLachlan who shot hard for goal and had the satisfaction of seeing the leather cannon off one of the defenders legs into the net.

Save for a well intentioned effort by Robertson the Police rarely seemed in a position to score again and within ten minutes from time Forshaw engaged his first shot at goal and the ball striking the upright came back to the feet of McLachlan who easily scored the last and final of the game.

None can deny that the winners were full value for their victory for they showed a much happier understanding than their opponents who

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Kiangwan Race Meet Results

If you had not lost your overcoat over Beaconsfield, or if you had got a new one over Triumph, it was just about an ideal day for racing at Kiangwan, yesterday, for the off-day of the New Year meet of the International Recreation Club. Admittedly the wind was properly cold, but the sun shone brightly and the turf was in the best condition.

So, despite the cold, the absence of several of the best jockeys and the probability of only seeing a scratch lot of ponies there was quite a big attendance. One event alone was ample reward for the genuine racing man—Cardington's win in the Off Chance Cup, a seven furlong race.

True, the crack sprinter had no excuse for losing, but that notwithstanding, the same jockey assistance could not have been expected of Mr. T. L. Hu as of Mr. Johnston. However, the Chinese rider handled the pony in perfect style, hanging him on to the outsider How Much and showing an admirable estimate of pace in the final dash, not worrying the pony a bit.

It was a great day for Mr. Heard, who steered in four winners. The best dividend of the day was \$73 for The Raider in the Mafoos Race. Mr. Hickling's stable had not been having the best of luck, the Fly Bird's maddle, for instance, slipping in the steeplechase, but some amends were made when Battle Dawn, running more or less under test conditions, was ridden in a winner by Mr. Hayes and paid \$43.30.

The results follow:

1. The Sub-Griffins Handicap.—Value \$800. 2nd Pony \$75. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For Subscription Griffins "M" that have started at this Meeting. Entrance \$5.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' Lay Beal, Mr. Heard 166—1
Mr. Perchang's bay Moham-madam, Mr. H. F. Hu 160—2
Messrs. Ciro and Meguro's roan Yodo, Mr. Mottu 137—3
Also ran: Silver Ring (Mr. J. A. Brand), The Only Way (Mr. C. T. Chu), Southland (Mr. J. de Souza). Two lengths, many lengths. Time 2:45.4.

Parti-mutuel, for win \$12.20, Places, 1st \$5, 2nd \$6.20, 3rd \$13.70.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 233, 2nd \$16, 3rd 232.

2. The Off Chance Cup.—Value \$200. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won a race at this meeting. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. and unplaced Sub-Griffins allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—7 furlongs.

Cardington, Mr. T. L. Hu 158—1
How Much, Mr. J. de Souza 150—2
Swanee, Mr. Heard 152—3
Also ran: Milkway (Mr. C. T. Chu), Fuji (Mr. E. Moller), Auld Reekie (Mr. T. U. Yih), The Giddy Hint (Mr. S. P. Ma).

One length, one length. Time 1:51.
Parti-mutuel, for win \$9.50, Places, 1st \$6.10, 2nd \$25.10, 3rd \$7.40.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 227, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$6.

3. The Griffins Handicap.—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$75. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For Griffins that have started at this Meeting. Entrance \$5. One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Day's grey Northland, Mr. Heard 155—1
Mr. Perchang's grey Mechanism, Mr. H. F. Hu 150—2
Mr. Cloud's grey Galloway, Mr. T. L. Hu 152—3
Also ran: Tweedledee (Mr. C. T. Chu), Bonbon (Mr. S. P. Ma), Anticipation (Mr. T. U. Yih), Talahyo (Mr. A. L. Mottu).

Three lengths, many lengths. Time 2:41.4.

Parti-mutuel, for win \$9.50, Places, 1st \$5.90, 2nd \$7.20, 3rd \$9.70.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 79, 2nd \$2, 3rd \$35.

4. The Selling Plate.—Value \$400. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies that have started at this meeting. Weight for

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Tisdale's First Chinese New Year Apparently Was a Quiet One



English Racing List Is Again Cut Down

Newmarket Spared; Outwick, Lingfield, Newbury, Windsor Allowed Three Fixtures

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 11.—All race meetings have been cancelled except the Newmarket fixtures. There will be three extra meetings at Newmarket, two in June and one in September, and also Outwick, Lingfield, Newbury and Windsor will each have three fixtures.

Light Horse Handicap At 10.30 This Morning

The annual point-to-point handicap of the Light Horse will be held this morning. The start will be from the first bridge on the Hungjao Road at 10.30 a.m.

Baden Powell Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending February 13.
Tuesday 15th—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 4.15 p.m. General Instruction.
Thursday 17th—Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.
Lecture on 1st Aid Badge at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.
Saturday 19th—Full Uniform. Parade at Unkass, Jessfield Park at 2.30 p.m. Shield Competitions.
Orderly patrols for the week Otter and Stag.
Orderly officer for the week A. B. M. Hore.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School—Thursday 17th. Parade at School 5.30 p.m.
Public School—Wednesday 16th. Parade at Headquarters 5 a.m.
Thursday 17th. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.
French School—Wednesday 16th. Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.
Thursday 17th. Parade at Headquarters 5 a.m.

NOTICE

Badges.—The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear badges as under:—Cook; Scout Focken.
Swimmer; Scout J. Brown.
Naturalist; Scout P. Ford.
1st Class; Scout J. Brown.
Shield Competitions.—All parents and friends of the movement are cordially invited to attend the Quarterly Shield Competitions at Jessfield Park on Saturday, February 19th, at 2 p.m.

FYFEBOT LLOYD, Scoutmaster.

With the Baden Powell Scouts in Camp At Jessfield

The Baden Powell Scouts waded back from camp on Sunday night last, after four days of the "real thing." We use the term "waded back"—for anything like straight and dignified walking in the heavy slippery mud for days was an impossibility, and all ranks inevitably acquired a peculiar form of amputation when wading across the Camp, which can best be described as the "Unkass Glide." It is half slide, half waddle, and totally undignified in its effect, particularly for many a luckless scout who in his anxiety to "double" at an order, frequently found himself measuring his length in the nearest puddle ahead of him.

The Troop went into Camp on Wednesday night, and with a fine warm night plenty of good cheer in the Commissariat Department and comfortable tents, well boarded and filled with straw, everything pointed to a most enjoyable holiday. Over 50 boys and officers camped out under canvas the first night—this number being augmented later, in fact the worse the weather became, the greater seemed to be the keenness to "rough it."

Visiting officers to the camp were Scoutmaster Boxer of the 1st Hankow Troop, Rev. Bernard Upward, also of Hankow, Scoutmaster Johnson of the 7th Troop, and Scoutmaster Pringle of the 8th. All assisted nobly in doing their share towards making the camp a success, the musical talents of the two latter being greatly in demand at camp concerts when darkness fell.

And very romantic the camp looked too at nights. Beneath the glare of several bright 1000 candle power lamps from the tall flagstaff yardarm, and the fainter glimmer of many smaller lamps in and around each of the 20 odd tents, with the dark fringe of the pine woods in the background, and the cheery glow from cookhouse and mess tent, the scene was indeed an inspiring one. The sharp challenge of the sentry on his beat and the rollicking chorus from the delighted youngsters around the piano in the large mess tent, just put the finishing touch on as pretty a scene as one could wish.

Everything was up to time—one sign of good organization at all events and even the "officers dress for dinner" call from the orderly buglers of the evening gave a businesslike and smart tone to the whole adventure.

Changes of guard, camp arrows, the first camp concert, wherein piano, banjo, mouth-organ, mandolin and concertina all played their parts, more than filled up the first merry evening, and the additional epic of excitement

when it was discovered that the cook house was on fire, and the smart rescue work done by the camp fire-fighters, all combined to make a really enjoyable night of it.

The cheery way that the new songs from "All Bala and Co." echoed from tent to tent and across the wide grounds showed the high spirits of everyone, and the haunting refrain of "Oh, we've never had a night like this" and other ditties, suitable to the occasion, lingered on till the last regretful notes of "lights out" enforced a profound silence on all, and soon none were awake except the busy canteen officer squaring up his "candy" chits for the day, the untiring Commissariat Officer taking fresh thought for the morrow, and one or two of those in high places whom duty it is to pull the strings of a big organization like a camp of this size.

Early risers on the morrow however soon formed a prophetic band of weather wise experts, and the red dawn, the warm wind and other signs of rain were all interpreted correctly, to herald the rain which was soon to come.

Up with the lark (there probably wasn't one at this season of the year but it sounds poetic to allude to him, Mr. Editor) the camp stirred itself, and the hurried ablutions, busy boot-cleaning and other little duties pertaining to a new day, soon got everyone hopping around full of life and cheerfulness.

Sharp to the minute the Troop paraded for hoisting and saluting the flag, and daily prayers were said around the flagstaff. Then followed games—mostly of a physical exercise nature, in which the newly found pleasures of the "Medicine Ball" were discovered and deeply appreciated. "Duck on the Rock," "Tub Tilting" and other "brainwaves" of a similar nature all assisted to make the morning pass vigorously and happily. Troop Drill, scouting exercises, signalling tests, and the usual scout work, all had a share in the morning's program, and many a sigh of relief went up as the 1st Men's Meal Call rang out from that all important department, the "Cookhouse."

The commissariat was unimpeachable and everyone had plenty of good fare, and this may well be said of the whole camp, though on the second day the camp cooks (Chinese) took themselves off in an inexplicable manner, and thereafter, Scoutmaster Maitland, Scoutmaster Boxer, Asst. Scoutmaster Hore and a devoted squad of cookhouse

orderlies labored long and willingly and did noble work. In fact the chow was voted "a jolly sight better—please Sir" when cooked by the Scouts, than when served by the base hirelings who ignominiously deserted their post at the helm of affairs.

The rosy well fed appearance of the boys at the end of camp will certainly testify to this.

Thursday night was a soaker, and the weather "continued the practice" till we left camp and sadly bent our way Shanghaiwards. Good use was made of the brick potting shed adjacent to the camp, kindly lent the scouts by the Council, and a big batch of scouts were accommodated in dryness with a plentiful supply of straw on the clean tiled floors of this building. Others "dosed down" in the Log Cabin, but a great number stuck it out in tents right through to the end, and it speaks much for the tents that no leaks were reported or undue discomfort experienced.

Football played a great part in keeping the scouts merry and bright, and on Friday afternoon a hotly contested inter-troop game produced good play and much excitement. On Saturday morning in spite of the rain, a tough little scout team composed for the great part of little mid-gets of 5ft. 5in. and less, met, and were honorably defeated by an eleven from St. John's University to the tune of 5-0. The advantage in weight and size unquestionably lay with the homesters, whose sturdy players of 6 to 8 ft. and more, found themselves frequently robbed of the ball by small scouts reaching about up to their knees, which caused much amusement at times. At the end of the game, the vanquished but not dispirited B.P.s expressed their thanks for the good game in the heartiest of cheers for St. John's.

Saturday afternoon was an ideal day for ducks all right. The fun started early in the afternoon before the arrival of the visitors, with another sudden outbreak of fire in the thatched cookhouse, while the troop was standing at the "Alert" on parade. Officers detailed for the work dashed off and soon had the fire out, and it speaks a good deal for the discipline of the Troop as a whole that not a scout moved from his place in the ranks, despite the irresistible temptation to fall out and lend a hand (and incidentally probably get in the way).

Shortly after 2 p.m. a large number of visitors whose fortitude was highly commendable, came all the

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MR. E.B. McBAIN CAN WEAR PINK

Riding Touchwood He Wins His First Paper Hunt, Beating Mr. R. F. C. Master

HUNT OF MANY INCIDENTS

Mud Holes Are Plentiful And Several Riders Have Unpleasant Experiences

The paper hunt yesterday was a consolation event open only to men and ponies who had not won this season. The course was laid by Mr. I. Ears and Mr. S. A. Beth winner of the last hunt. The start was at Midding Trees. The first big jump was not laid and the hunt went to the right over a stretch near the Rubicon, wading Rubicon Creek, over Miss Johnston's Line. Dust on this line was pretty bad.

From here the hunt went on the usual run down the line to Mrs. Soyka's and followed the Northwestern Road straight to Chipoo where there was a horrid bridge—about one mile high and a couple of feet broad. Here several riders, though leading their ponies over the bridge, tried to keep the best to themselves. The ponies would not have this and one of two prominent members of the club barely saved themselves from a high dive.

The hunt waited here for those of the stewards whose age was beginning to tell on their energy and having received the blessing of these latter, the hunt went over beautiful, green Elysian Fields to the Seminary to call on the priests. But the priests were not there so the hunt amused itself by jumping the ditch in the back garden which brought them out by the duck pond, which was very muddy and lots of them got wet. A little after the duck pond the leaders bought a check but the rest, who took the trouble to look for paper, discovered another duck pond similar to that designated by Johnnie Walker "The B. M. H."

Plenty of Mud Holes

By now the riders were cursing horribly, but they followed paper as the only means of getting home at all and in due course this led them to the Pillars of Hercules, through the Vale of Disenchantment—the disenchanted ment consisting chiefly of another mud hole. The hunt was now down with mud holes and a jolly fine run took place as novel in conception as delightful in character. It included a fine leap over Wiggly Waggle Creek, those delectable little Joys of Jim and then (Oh, horrors), instead of going as the savvy ones thought to the Brooklyn Bridge, the hunt went down into the Siccawell Creek and some took one bath and some took two. But in the case of some who didn't want to go the ponies insisted on taking them.

And those behind cried, "Forward!" And those before cried, "Back!" And backwards and now forwards Wavered the deep array And the victorious tally-ho died fitfully away.

The last scene at the Siccawell Creek just as dusk was falling was two tired riders sadly keeping company and being rowed across in the ferry boat.

Meanwhile, the rest of the hunt had tarried not, indeed they sped with more haste than judgment and because of this thought it twice where they were not really meant to be deceived. The hunt carried on over a platform near Hungjao and by another platform over Atsary Creek to the Amass at Benbow's Finish.

A Jump That Amused This last jump provided a prodigious quantity of amusement to the spectators, friends, the Chinese, and even the luckless riders. The crowd there was reminiscent of Derby Day at its best.

The first two riders up to this formidable jump were Mr. E. McBain and Johnnie Walker, both going very, very strong, but Johnnie Walker did a spread-eagle on the further bank and so disposed himself that all the ponies behind had to jump him as well. All did this without mishap till Mr. Henry Ruter elected to take a header into the unfathomable depths of mud and slime and came out somewhat changed in appearance. But many remained on the further bank and some are there still.

Mr. "Tiddy" McBain is to be congratulated on his maiden hunt. The card read:

1. Mr. E. B. McBain on Touchwood.
2. Mr. R. F. C. Master on Annan.
3. Mr. H. W. Kent on Wakeful.
4. Mr. A. M. Cobbett on The Girl.
5. Mr. R. U. Hummel on Game Bird.
6. Mr. R. M. Dalgleish on Clonmel.

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

The Good Old Sport woke up on Saturday morn and looked out at Scholasticville, and thought, "Every body thinks on Saturday morn, especially the Good Old Sport, who thinks of everything and everybody. 'Quite a place, Scholasticville, when you come to consider it," mused the Good Old Sport. "No intrigue, or artificiality, just a natural sense of the wholesome, and of Youth and Faith. A wonderful place to live in, when you come to realize it, even for an Old Fellow. Keeps one young, and keen on the surface. The game is played for the game's sake—and the score? Why that is for the morrow. Only the memory lingers, the memory of a gargantuan struggle, and your heart is glad within you." The Good Old Sport stopped musing. He doesn't go into details. He only feels, and lets it go at that.

The Good Young Sports of St. Xavier's clashed with the Football Club and eleven yesterday, and the Old Boys met the Police. The sportsmanlike play of all four teams gained special favor from the Good Old Sport. The Public which in Good Old Sport, is getting much wiser to second League football now.

The Old Boys put the kibosh on the Police. They attacked with a vigor that was surprising. Indeed they have at last got their combination worked out O.K. and it is doubtful how St. Xavier will fare in their next match against them. The best individual work of the afternoon was done by the left wing and the center, Cooke, Sterlingsworth, and Drake playing in splendid form, and the last named player, who has just got into his stride, is verily a gift to the Old Boys.

Cooke worked with his brains, and managed to work his way through a mass of players, with little difficulty. Smith and Hansen were always reliable, and the three halves, Sanft, Roberts, and Madar worked with a will.

The Sunday Friendly League commences today, and two matches will take place. The Jewish Recreation Club meets the Willows, and the Equivalents will meet the Hotspurs.

With Baden Powell Scouts in Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

way from town to visit the camp. It was like a visit to "somewhere in Flanders" to judge by the mud. Despite the narrowness of mud and rain, the camp was in a pretty mess, and "gliding" was the order of the day. An hour or so of sliding round the camp under these conditions was found to be as beneficial to the muscles of the leg as a long ride on horseback, and one acquired an unaccustomed stiffness in unsuspected places.

In spite of the downpour, Major Treman and Captain Canning kindly journeyed out to inspect the Troop, and the Commandant's code signal flags breaking from the yard-arm brought all ranks to the "Alert." Little scout work could be done in view of the state of the ground and the advertised Shield competitions which included freighting, signaling, and test-pitching—could not be attempted, of course. The Troop marched past with colors and band and a smart appearance was made. Major Treman taking the salute on the spacious lawn near the camp. An inspection of tents then followed, and some were praised while others were deservedly criticized. A spick and span tent in weather like that however needed a lot of hard work and careful arrangement, and the visitors certainly saw the troop under the worst conditions.

Night fell with a ceaseless downpour, but a slap up dinner and a first rate camp concert banished all thoughts of gloom—and the remainder of the evening passed in fine style. The concert was a really fine ending to a really fine camp. Asst. Scoutmaster Etheridge in "The Spaniard" that blighted my life, A.M. Hore, Scoutmaster Maitland, Scoutmaster Boxer and Scoutmaster Johnson all sang well or obliged with musical instruments of some sort. The "10 minutes Magic" of A.M. Judah was really excellent, while P. L. Zelenak fairly brought the tent down with screamingly funny impersonations of certain characters well-known to the troop. Scout Brown sang topical songs, and in fact everyone did a bit towards the long and excellent program of the evening.

At the end of the show, Scoutmaster Lloyd on behalf of the troop presented the gold Swastika to Asst. Scoutmaster Hore in recognition of the latter's hard work and good services in the Commissariat Dept. and the warm reception accorded this gentleman, showed how popular was the investment of the Scout's highly prized Thanks Badge in this office.

On Sunday afternoon a fleet of rickshaws took the troop home, muddy—not the word—but supremely happy withal, and as the lingering echoes of the last chorus from the departing scouts came faintly through the deep pine woods as night was settling down on the new desert camp, one felt that whatever else had been achieved, one dominant spirit prevailed over

the muddy flat which had been our home for four happy days and nights—that of a supreme indifference to the discomforts of camping under the worst possible conditions, and a rollicking spirit of lightheartedness which so pluckily carried out the Scout's Law to the fullest letter—"A Scout smiles and whistles under all circumstances."

Some grit—those kids—believe me!

Police Defeated By Club, 3 To One

(Continued from Page 1)

it is true were badly handicapped by the absence of York and the slight injuries to both Doyle and Eile.

Pleasantly contented the spectators were well rewarded with a game full of dash and plenty of incident.

The Police were well served by Macmillan, Hamilton and Quayle, especially in the defence and Adams was perhaps the pick of the halves although Mackenzie and Dixon worked tirelessly. The forwards were at sizes and sevens but Robertson tried hard all the time and he received quite useful assistance from Watson. Doyle played well until he was injured and the same can be said of Eile.

The Club were a sound combination for each man excelled in his particular position. It would be hard to single out any particular player but mention should be made perhaps of Hardwick who, drafted from the Reserves, showed a clever conception of the duties of outside right and should certainly be encouraged. Mr. W. T. Bisset was a capital referee and Messrs. Ross-Young and Russell officiated as line-men.

The League Table to date stands as follows:—

	Gols.
P. W. L. D. F. A. Points	
S. F. C. ... 5 2 1 2 6 5 6	
R. R. C. ... 4 2 2 1 5 3 5	
Police ... 4 1 2 1 3 6 2	

It will be seen that the finish will be very interesting for should the S.F.C. win their remaining fixture with the Police they are assured of first place, whilst a draw would place them on a level with the S.F.C. providing the latter combination defeats the Police. Such a result would mean the destination of the shield by goal average.

Public School v. Police 2nd XI

These teams met on the Police ground, and it was soon seen that the match would be a walk-over for the school; the Police only played nine men and these Robertson was the only representative of last season's second league champions. The Public School turned out their regular team, which has lately been reinforced by the inclusion of Drake, a new master, who plays a good forward game and is a very useful shot.

The school started with the wind at their backs and were soon round the Police goal but owing to the shortage of players on the Police side they were being continually pulled up for off-side. Robertson playing at back for the Police was in good form as usual but had no support, and could not be expected to play his opponents by himself. The first goal came from Madar, but the school shooting was not at all good, and no addition was made to the score during the first half-hour. Then the school hemmed the Police inside their penalty area and goals came rapidly from Drake and Cooke. Soon after this burst the Police broke away and Remedios scored a goal. The school then had one and only kick in the first half. He then resumed his overcoat, leant up against the post and seemed to be pondering deeply on the amount of exercise to be obtained in football. Cooke added another goal for the school and lemon-time arrived with the Public School leading by four goals.

In the second half the Police with the assistance of the wind sometimes got near the school goal; however they only paid short visits and never amount of attempting to score. Remedios, Hansen, and Smith were not giving much away and seemed quite pleased at the chance of an occasional punt at the ball. Drake played a good game at forward for the school in this half and scored three more goals; he was enabled to bring the ball up close every time and the Police goal had little chance. The game was a scrappy one; the Public School forwards rarely got going in real style, all their goals coming from individual work. The Police spent their time in putting the ball vigorously in any direction, as long as it went somewhere away from their goal.

Result:—

Public School	5
Police 2nd XI	0

St. Xavier's v. S. F. C. Reserves

After the hard fight the club team gave the French School at China New Year. It was hoped that the return match at Hongkong would prove a stirring encounter. Unfortunately this was not the case and the School won easily by the big score of six to nil.

The school had the wind in their favor in the first half and played their usual sparkling game, the defence being sound and the attack clever. For the club, Ward and Walters played a good defensive game but had little or no support, and Wainwright was for once off color. Goals came from Gutierrez and Norris, with a brace from Aguilar.

In the second half, the School did not do as well as in the first half, owing to the fact that they were up against the wind and Bertie, who played well in goal for the club in this half. But they were not to be denied, and two more goals were added by Aguilar.

The school team is such a well-balanced one that it is hardly fair to pick out individual players; Aguilar and Norris in the forwards deserve mention, the former for his scoring and the latter for his thoughtful and unselfish football. Their defence is always sound, and Oliverio and Elliot played splendid games.

Result:—

St. Xavier's	6
S. F. C. Reserves	0

Schools League

Public School 2nd XI swamped Cathedral 6 to 0. The American School 1st XI beat Hanbury 7 to 0, but the American 2nd and 3rd elevens lost to similar elevens of Hanbury 3 to 2 and 9 to 0.

Hockey

B. Co. v. Sikhs

This being the only league game of the day, attracted quite a lot of attention. The game from the start was fast, and throughout was of the scrappy order, both sides being rather over anxious to win.

B. Co. opened the score, the effort being concluded by Bothwell who rather luckily brought his stick into contact with the ball in an almost impossible manner, the ball going between the posts. Before half time, the Sikhs equalised, and at this score the whistle sounded the interval.

In the second half B. Co. forwards got going immediately, and in quick succession netted 4 goals.

This appeared to dishearten the Sikhs, who from that time absolutely fell to pieces. Each side obtained another goal, leaving the volunteers winners by 6 goals to 2.

B. Co. were found on the top of their form, and from the start looked like winners.

A picked up game was played by the Harlequins assisted by a member of the Portuguese. Mann and Bertonshaw of the Harlequins picked sides, and despite the fact that each side only numbered eight, a most enjoyable game was played. The Mann side won by 4 goals to 2.

LADIES' HOCKEY

In a spirited little game at the Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon the Light Blues scored another victory over the Dark Blues, registering 7 goals to the latter's 5. This was not a contest between morbid fancies and less morbid fancies, but a very brisk and fancy hockey match in the style which the Ladies Hockey Club is playing for its shield. In fact the only morbidly blue feature of the afternoon was the lamentable shortage in Blues, both Light and Dark. To be more explicit, of the twenty-two members there should have been, only ten appeared. There probably is not much to be gained by exhorting against the lure of Saturday afternoon tea, but the Honorary Secretary alleges that the Shield must be won by someone, so it is to be hoped, if not exhorted, that the Mildly Blue and the Ultra-marines will appear in full force next Saturday, just to be true to the Blue or true blue or something of the sort.

Kiangwan Race Meet Results

(Continued from Page 1)

inches as per scale. Winners to be sold for \$200; if entered to be sold for \$100 allowed 5 lbs. if entered to be sold for \$50, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—One mile.

Mr. Perchang's chess. Bap-tem, Mr. H. F. Hu. 148-1

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey. N. W. Hickling's grey. 149-1

Mr. Meguro's grey. The Raider, Mr. Nagai. 149-2

Also ran: Arctic (Mr. J. de Souza), Dunfries (Mr. J. A. S. Alves), Monalve (Mr. Heard), Neptune (Mr. A. L. Mott), Haj (Mr. J. A. Haynes), Dawn (Mr. T. L. Hu), Forrester (Mr. T. U. Yih), Liberty Dahila (Mr. C. T. Chu).

Four lengths; three lengths. Time 2.04 2-5.

Part-mutuel, for win \$12.40. Places, 1st \$6.70, 2nd \$8.50, 3rd \$17.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 24, 2nd 48, 3rd 90.

Winner sold to Mr. C. T. Chu for \$550.

5.—The Steeplechase Handicap.—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$75. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have

started in a steeplechase at this meeting. Entrance \$5. Two miles.

Meena, Tong and Speelman's bay (Sugari, Mr. Heard. 150-1

Mr. J. A. Haynes' bay Ye Illuminist, Mr. J. A. Haynes. 150-2

Mr. Shinghai's black Comack. Mr. J. A. Brand. 150-3

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Fly Bird, Mr. W. Hill. 149-0

Two lengths; 1/2 length. Part-mutuel, for win \$23.20. Places, 1st \$12.10, 2nd \$8.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 482, 2nd 160, 3rd 415.

6.—The Champion Cup.—A Cup presented by the winner of the Champion Stakes. Added \$150. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started at this meeting and have not won more than one race. A winner at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than 2 races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5. One and a quarter miles.

Meena, Tong and Speelman's black Swaner, Mr. A. J. F. Heard. 150-1

Mr. Perchang's grey Monarch, Mr. H. F. Hu. 150-2

Mr. Wong's bay Meena, Mr. T. U. Yih. 150-3

Also ran: Shaugraun (Hill), Dawn (T. L. Hu), Tai-shyo (Nagai), Kachidaki (Mott).

Two lengths, two. Time 2.44 2-5. Part-mutuel, for win \$23.20. Places, 1st \$8.40, 2nd \$8.50, 3rd \$13.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket \$50, 2nd 460, 3rd 551.

7.—The Flat Handicap.—Value \$200. 2nd Pony \$75. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started at this meeting. Entrance \$5. One and a quarter miles.

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. J. A. Haynes. 150-1

Meena, Tong and Speelman's grey Sir Nigel, Mr. A. J. F. Heard. 150-2

Mr. Yangtze's dun Cardington, Mr. T. L. Hu. 150-3

Also ran: No Race (& P. Ma), Rider Boy (Brand), Bonnie Boy (Hill), Tweedledum (C. T. Chu), Loodfield (H. F. Hu).

Four lengths; two. Time 2.41 4-5. Part-mutuel, for win \$43.50. Places, 1st \$14.60, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$15.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 461, 2nd 460, 3rd 494.

8.—The Mafos Race.—Value \$60. 2nd Pony \$30. 3rd Pony \$10, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Winners on Off Day barred. Weight 140 lbs. No Entrance fee. One and a half miles.

Mr. Meguro's grey Raider. 150-1

Mr. Foh Sing's grey Milkyway. 150-2

Mr. Perchang's grey Mechanism. 150-3

Also ran: Evergreen, The Giddy Bird, Monalve, Haj, Kachidaki, Automaton, Volcano, Null Secundus, Neptune, Liberty Dahila, Realisation, Weyfield, Tweedledum and Galloway.

Short head; many. Time 2.15. Part-mutuel, for win \$73. Places, 1st \$19.30, 2nd \$14.20, 3rd \$17.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 243, 2nd 43, 3rd 267.

Willie Hoppe's Advice to Young Billiardists

If you are a youngster with a taste for billiards and have a desire to advance beyond the ordinary skill in that game, or further even than a shortstop, which is a slang term for one who is better than the general run of players and yet not quite a champion, there are certain rules which you must follow.

We have this on the authority of Willie Hoppe, who is the champion of all billiardists, and a wizard at the game besides, and anything he may have to say on the subject has weight.

In billiards, for instance, if a man is given to drinking alcohol, smoking and keeping late hours, he is bound to fall off in his game. Therefore, says Hoppe, go to bed early, get up early, leave drinking to the fish and smoking to the steam engine.

He never drinks or smokes himself, and when he faces an opponent who does he knows immediately that he has a big advantage over that opponent.

Another qualification that a young man who aspires to be a billiard champion should have is absolute control over his temper. If a man should have a rather poor run, unless he is very calm and even tempered he will bang his cue against the floor, stamp his feet, consign everything in sight to perdition and has half a mind to bile the billiard balls. And as a result the state of mind engendered by his temper is communicated to his hands and eyes and his playing becomes worse than ever.

And the exact antithesis of this is liable to breed over-confidence, which is a fault nearly as bad. A shot may look exceedingly easy, but never take for granted that it is. Take just as much pains with it as with a difficult shot.

When Hoppe was a youngster he observed that a great many champions missed an easy shot after having made a series of very difficult ones. He took the lesson to heart accordingly, and when playing he takes the same pains with the easiest shot as he does with the hardest.

When playing Hoppe uses a four foot six inch cue, weighing nineteen ounces, and the use of a cue of this sort he recommends. When a beginner practices, he should practice daily and not in fits and starts. Also he should practice the draw shots, for these shots are the basis for all the variations of English. When a beginner has developed a good draw shot and has control, with constant practice he immediately gets out of the mediocre class.

When a beginner has acquired some skill in the game a thing he must guard against is making a too large bridge with his fingers. It should be just snug enough to allow the cue to slide freely. If it be too large the cue may wobble and cause a miss.

Further than these things, you

must have an exact eye for angles and be a good judge of speed and distance. And, peculiar as it may seem, Hoppe says that the difference between a good and a poor player of billiards is in the flexibility of the delicate muscles of the wrist. That is to say, these muscles must be in exact accord with the calculating eye and the varying movements of the cue.

When you have attained a degree of proficiency and have played match games to give yourself nerve, confidence and experience, lie off for a time. This will prevent you from going stale and will give you a renewed interest in the game when you return to it.

Basket Ball

In the match between the American Co. and the S.V.C. which took place on Friday evening at the Town Hall, owing to a mistake, the score was wrongly printed. It should have read thus: The S.V.C. team being the winner.

American Co. (30)	S. V. C. (23)
Corpe, Anderson	Pte. Rasmussen
Serjt. Rodger	Leut. Crocker
Serjt. Hykes	Pte. Olfendessen
Pte. Pennyworth	Pte. Geldert
Serjt. Roberts	Serjt. Lettau
Baskets from floor	Rasmussen 14, Crocker 3.
Baskets from free throws	Crocker 1, making the total score for the S.V.C. 23.

Today's Football

The above match takes place today at the Hongkew Park, being the first of the series of the friendly fixtures which have been arranged for the rest of the season. The game starts at 2 p.m. sharp and the following will represent the J. R. C.:—Fuchaman; H. J. Sanft (Capt.) and H. A. Komarov; H. Ellinger, D. Abraham, and G. Fox; A. Levi, N. Davis, N. Nisim, S. Perry, and M. Poon. Hanbury—L. Greenberg.

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